REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,962.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
" Carwar	22	" Coconada	6
" Narrakal	26	" Vizagapatam	7
" Allepy	26	" Bimlipatam	7
" Tuticorin	28	" Gopaulpore	8
" Colombo	29	" False Point	9
" Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
" Negapatam ......Sept.	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible]nging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [Ba]gdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
" Kurrachee	16	" Mahomerah	31
" Guadur	17	" Fao	31
" Muscat	19	" Koweit ......Sept.	2
" Bunder Abbas	21	" Bushire	2
" Linga	23	" Linga	6
" Bahrein	25	" Bunder Abbas	8
" Bushire	25	" Muscat	10
" Fao	27	" Guadur	12
" Mahomerah	27	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,860 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Oolwa	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dhurumtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; [illegible] and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and [illegible] universally.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,781 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs and Chintz.

10 Bales, 4 lbs., T. Cloth, 200 bolts Canvas No. 5, 2 cases Cotton Umbrellas, 2 cases Scales, 2 cases assorted Files, 3 cases Combs, 1 case Gilt Watch Guards, 1 case Parsee Shirts, 1 case Brushes, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.
(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, Messrs. S. S. and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, an invoice of 12 cases pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romania Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Haitz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lady Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Sundries consisting of nicely gilted and decorated flower vases, child silk umbrellas, kid gloves, fishing rod, telescope, sterrioscopes, toilet bottles, pomatums.
1 case of wooden toys of various sorts and few spring toys.
2 hand organs.
3 cases of castor oil large and small bottles.
3 cases of peppermint lozenges.
75 boxes of old brown Windsor soaps.
50 boxes of country bar soap suitable for Spinning.

Furniture comprising of blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, teapoys, full carved lady's writing tables, wardrobes, cup-boards, side-boards, cots, and cradles.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapolums, jacconets, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, white and grey mulls, &c.

Few bundles of Twist No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kyoom Surrually.
ABS / BWP } 5 cases of Hams Ex. s.s. Lombardy.

To be sold on account of concerned—
2 bales of canvas, 54 inches.
2 do. do. 26 inches.
100 kegs of green paints.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One second-hand London made light miniature Brougham by Waylett, with poles and shafts complete, can be used both in single and pair of Horses.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of gentlemen.

3 English Calcutta and Madras Built Malvern Dog Carts with Lamps.
2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps.
A Second-hand English-built Brougham.
A ditto Self driving Phaeton.

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Harnesses, a Lady's Side Saddle.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe—
A Second-hand English-built Dog Cart with moveable Hood, in excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay—
A First-class Rosewood Tricord, Check Action Piano by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece-goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of sound and damaged piece-goods, consisting of
T. Cloths 18 by 18 superior, 7lbs.
Grey Shirting, 39 in. 7 lbs., best quality.
Do. 44 in 8 lbs. do.
Grey Dhoties, 11 yards 50 in.
Kalamkad Prints, 52 yards 9-8.
Pink, Purple, and Green Checks, 9-8 36 yards.
Goolkasui Prints, Purple, 52 yards, very superior.
Flannel Pattern Prints, 52 yards 9-8.
Dyed Doria Stripes, 44 in.
Various kinds of Muslins and Cambrics, and a quantity of other damaged and sound Piece-goods.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER! AUSTRALIAN BUTTER!!

This much admired Butter has now been imported and will be put up to auction on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M. at the rooms of the undersigned. The consignment consists of 4 cases containing 2 and 4 lbs. tins. It has been pronounced to be the finest butter and very superior to that known as French Butter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties on Breach Candy Road, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Bulvuntrao Bhaskerjee, pursuant to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage of the aforesaid properties.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises the properties hereunder specified in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August instant. Lot No. 1 at 3 P.M., and Lot No. 2 at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling house and out-offices standing thereon, situate on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6 and 679, containing by admeasurement (732) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Ladoo Naikeen, on the West by Breach Candy or Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the North partly by the house of the late Crushnajee Sutarin Naikeen and partly by the house of Wittoba Mahadev, and on the South by the house of the late Balcrushna Cashinathji, and which said dwelling house and premises, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 533, and in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Pallow or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 48, containing by admeasurement (396 6-9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Atmaram Balcrushnajee, on the west by the property of Shreecrustna Juggonathjee, and on the south by the house of Ramshunker Sunderjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 610, and occupied by Bhai Govindjee, a tenant to the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 11, Oak Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 11th day of August 1874.

JANARDHUN GOPALL, Attorney for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1874.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY, *For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW, MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWISS CARVED WOOD-WORK.

CARTE DE VISITE AND CABINET SIZE PORTRAIT FRAMES, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 each.

BOOK SLIDES for the Table, a variety of designs, Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

WALL BRACKETS and WHAT-NOTS, for Ornaments, Books, Statuettes, Clocks, &c., Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 20 each.

FANCY FLOWER-POT COVERS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per dozen.

SOUNDY & CO, BOMBAY.

GRAPHINE: OR PORTABLE "PAPER" INK,

Violet Colour.
Price per Packet, 8 Annas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

	Rs.
DOUBLE-BARREL MUZZLE LOADING GUN, by A. Henry. Pistol Grip No. 12 bore, with richly chased and ornamented stock, reduced to	600
DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. GUNS, by Lancaster, No. 12 bore	550
DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. RIFLE, WITH PISTOL GRIP, by ditto, No. 12	750
SALOON OR ROOK RIFLES, Tranter's patent, B. L., C. F. No. 380, engraved, with self-acting extractor	75
Ditto ditto plain, to take shot or ball cartridge	65
AMMUNITION for ditto, Ball Cartridges 380 long, per 100, Rs. 6, Shot Cartridges Rs. 5-8.	

REVOLVERS.

	Rs.
WEBLEY'S CONSTABULARY, B. L., C. F., CALIBRE 442	50
Ditto ditto in screwed oak case with Implements	60
TRANTER'S B. L., C. F. REVOLVER	50
COLT'S NEW PATENT 4 CHAMBER B. L. POCKET REVOLVER, in Case Complete	65
COLT'S PATENT DERRINGER PISTOL, Breach loading, Calibre 410	25

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FINAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION.

In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871.
and
In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

1. All persons having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament has been passed in the present Session under which all claims not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.

2. All persons having established claims in this Arbitration are to take notice that the said Act has also provided for the final closing on a fixed day of payments by the Liquidators of dividends and other money remaining in their hands unclaimed.

3. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following two Orders have been made by the Arbitrator under the said Act.

(I.)

Thursday, the Ninth day of July 1874.

In the Matter of The Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

I the Right Honorable Hugh McCalmont Baron Cairns, the Arbitrator appointed by the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871, do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The Twentieth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four shall be the day on which all claims arising on Policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred, and all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be absolutely barred accordingly.

CAIRNS.

THOMAS PRESTON, Secretary.

(II.)

Thursday, the Ninth day of July 1874.

In the Matter of the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1874.

I the Right Honorable Hugh McCalmont Baron Cairns, the Arbitrator appointed by the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration Act 1871, do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The Fifteenth day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four shall be the day by which all such balances as are described in the above-mentioned Act shall be claimed, and otherwise the same shall be liable to be dealt with and disposed of according to the directions of that Act, which balances are therein described to include the following:—

(a.) Dividends allotted and directed to be paid to creditors of any of the Companies in Liquidation in this Arbitration but not taken by them.
(b.) Premiums received in the Court of Chancery on the term of being returned in certain events but not taken in this Arbitration.
(c.) Sums received from contributories for calls and directed to be returned to them but not taken by them.

CAIRNS.

THOMAS PRESTON, Secretary.

4. Therefore all persons who have not established their claims and who desire to participate in the distribution of the assets (as far as any assets will remain unallotted after payment of the dividends already declared) should at once bring in their claims to us, addressed to our Attorney, C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq., 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

5. And all persons to whom any dividend or other money is payable by us as Liquidators in this Arbitration should at once apply for the same.

Dated this 9th day of July 1874.

By Order of the Arbitrator,
S. LOWEL PRICE, } Joint Official Liquidators in the
JNO. YOUNG, } Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration.

3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.* PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO. HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
" Virgin	17
" Diamond	21
" Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
" Red	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	23
" Nierstein	19
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	30
" Pints	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	30
" Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
" Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Second Revised Edition of
VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz.:—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT *for* OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12	Deck Suits ......10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	3 8
Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8	Overland "	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8
English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14	Warm "	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8
" Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8	Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4
Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets ......each.	10 8	Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
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Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ......7-8 to	12 8	White do. (Each)	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8
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Cotton Socks "	11 8	" Mitts	1 8	Printed Cambric Shirts ......4 to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0
Warm do. "	15 8	" Muffles	2 12	Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12	Under Vests ......3-8 to	6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8	" Pants ......6 to	8 0	Tiffin Basket-fitted 17 to	21 0
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" Larose ......Yellow capsule	19	10½
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Cantenac ......Red capsule	16	9
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Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

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	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	42½	22½
" " Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
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Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
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Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

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Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20
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Two-thirds to the winner.
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To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

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To the Council of the "UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, Limited."
40, Charing Cross, S. W., London.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to your Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me Shares in the above Undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association and to pay the deposit on allotment, and such Calls as may from time to time be made; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ________
Residence in full ________
Service ________
Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) ________
Date ________ 187 .

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify here, whether he will, in case of Allotment, be desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.
Signature ________

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account, at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London, and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class; and to prepare them for the Naval, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

None but Officers serving, or who have served, in the Navy or Army, or their widows (whether re-married or not), are eligible to become shareholders, and the sons of Officers alone will be eligible for nomination as pupils.

A contract has been entered into, dated 8th September, 1873, and made between George Mill Frederick Molesworth, Commander R.N., of the one part, and Thomas Henry Sangster, Esq., of the other part, by which, as modified by a supplemental agreement dated 8th January, 1874, and signed by the said G. M. F. Molesworth and Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., the Company agree to purchase, for £5,520 (which includes several of the alterations next mentioned), the long leasehold interest in a portion of a block of buildings at Westward Ho, in Bideford Bay. The buildings have been altered and added to, so as to provide class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, Masters' houses, &c., capable of accommodating upwards of 100 boys and staff. They have since been inspected on behalf of the Company, and favourably reported upon by a London architect, and also by the Head Master. They are substantially built, supplied with spring water, and drained upon a system which has been approved of by the Government authorities. Provision is also made by the contracts for the acquisition of a suitable playground, with the option of acquiring other land in front of the College, and the other portion of the block, as it shall be required from time to time. The whole edifice will then accommodate 270 boys and staff.

There is recreation ground on a common of nearly 1,000 acres within a quarter of a mile of the building; also safe sea-bathing and a bathing establishment where swimming is taught, within five minutes' walk of the College.

The College will be opened on the 10th of September, 1874.

The general management of the College will be in the hands of the Council, which will be composed of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

The immediate discipline of and control over the scholastic management of the College in the respective details will be in the hands of the Head Master.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual public school curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform Examinations for the Civil, Naval, and Military Services.

Cornell Price, Esq, M.A., B.C.L., Oxford, Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, has been appointed Head Master, and is to appoint his staff.

Second Master:—F. W. Haslam, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, (1st Class Classical Tripos, 1871.)

Medical Officer:—Dr. King, formerly House Surgeon at King's College, Hospital.

The holder or collective holders of ten shares, viz., £50, will have a right of nomination of one boy as boarder, or two boys as day-boarders or day-scholars; or any five shares will confer the right of nominating one day-boarder or day-scholar. As a general rule, one boy will be eligible for nomination under nine years of age, or for admission under ten or above fourteen years of age.

Priority of nominations will be determined (in the absence of any disqualification) by the order of their delivery to the Secretary.

No member, although holding more than 100 Shares, will be entitled to nominate in respect of more than 100 shares.

In case of vacancies for which there shall be no eligible nominated candidates, other boys, including the sons of Civilians, will be admissible, at the discretion of the Council, at such rates of payment as may from time to time be determined by that body.

The Council are prepared to receive Donations towards the general fund, or for special objects in connection with the Institution, from those interested in the scheme. Whenever the Council have vacancies at their disposal, due weight for preference will be given to applications on behalf of sons of Officers in the Navy and Army, and of boys recommended by Donors.

The terms at present fixed are:

For nominated sons of Officers ......80 guineas per annum.
" unnominated " ......70 " "
" Civilians ......80 " "
" nominated Day-Scholars ......16 " "
" unnominated " ......18 " "
" Civilians ......20 " "

The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance.

It is hoped that by careful management the Council may hereafter be enabled to reduce these charges.

Arrangements will be made for boarding, at reasonable rates, boys who cannot leave at vacations.

All charges for education and boarding for each term must be paid in advance, with the incidental expenses of the preceding term.

It is proposed, whenever the profits will admit of it, to pay a dividend not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Many eminent physicians have expressed a high opinion of the climate of Westward Ho. Though mild, it is bracing and invigorating, and has been proved to be especially beneficial to growing boys. Several Head Masters of repute have certified that they consider the place admirably adapted for the purpose of a school; and the open country and other accessories, including its accessibility and freedom from the temptations of large towns form a combination of advantages which few sites would be found to possess.

Should the undertaking prove as successful as is expected, the remaining shares will be issued or its extension, and possibly for the establishment of a Junior School as a branch of the College.

Any further information may be obtained at the temporary Office of the Company, where copies of the contract and supplemental contract, with plans and specifications annexed, may be seen, and where copies of the Memorandum and (amended) Articles of Association (to which applicants are referred for further details) may also be seen, or may be purchased at the statutory charge of 1s. each.

If no allotment be made, the applicant's deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the instalment due on allotment, and the remainder, if any, returned to the applicant.

HEAD MASTER'S PROSPECTUS.

This Institution has been established with the object of providing sons of officers, who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a Public School education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. This aim it is hoped to reach by the smallness of the original outlay for land and buildings, by donations, by rigid economy, and by devoting, on the mutual principle, all profits beyond 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to the general benefit of the College, and, as far as possible, to lessening the expense of education. Civilians do not share in the advantages of the lower terms, nor can they be admitted so long as eligible nominated candidates are unprovided for.

The Council (which represents each branch of the services) has secured, at a comparatively low cost, an extensive, substantial, and fine-looking block of buildings at Westward Ho, North Devon, admirably adapted by position and by capability of enlargement for such an Institution. Though ample for the accommodation of 250 boys, it is hoped that this edifice may in process of time form only a junior school to a still more extensive establishment, to be built upon ground near the same spot.

The buildings are at an elevation of about eighty feet above the sea-level, fronting 1,000 acres of golf-ground and common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

They have been fitted up for their purpose on the Hostel system, similar to that adopted at Marlboro', Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.

The method of drainage and water-supply has been thoroughly investigated, and the remarkable natural advantages of the site in these respects have been supplemented and guaranteed by the latest improvements.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual Public School curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform examinations for the Civil and Military services—indeed, the selection of Head Master was in some measure guided by this consideration.

Besides the ordinary amusements of cricket, football, &c., there will be the use of the finest golf-ground in England, as well as the advantage of sea-bathing within a run of five minutes.

The boys will be brought up in conformity with the principle of the Church of England; and until a private chapel is provided they will attend a Church close at hand.

The School-year is divided into three Terms of about thirteen weeks each, the remaining quarter of the year being holidays, thus distributed: five weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and six in the late Summer.

Arrangements can be made for boarding, at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms are not to exceed—

For nominated sons of Officers ......60 Guineas per Annum.
" unnominated Ditto ......70 " "
" nominated Day-Scholars ......16 " "
" unnominated Ditto ......18 " "
Civilians—Boarders ......80 " "
" Civilians—Day-Scholars ......20 " "

—to be paid, along with the incidental expenses of the preceding term, before the beginning of each term. The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance. Care will be taken that the outlay in books shall be as small as possible.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Three months' notice is necessary before the removal of a pupil.

Candidates for entrance must be between the ages of ten and fourteen. No boy is admitted beyond these limits, nor allowed to stay beyond eighteen, without special sanction of the Head Master.

A preliminary examination in Latin will be exacted, and sufficient testimony of good moral character required.

A Library is in course of formation, and contributions of good sound books will be gratefully received.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the College, 40 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

REFERENCES IN INDIA:

Colonel G. E. ASHBURNER, Poona
Lieutenant Colonel A. R. GLOAG, 5th Brigade, R.A., Madras
Care of Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as it is the intention of the Council to close the list as soon as possible. Notice of the date of closing will be given in the "Times" newspaper.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S EVENING CONCERT, ON THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Glee—"Mynheer Vandunck," by the Members of Glee Club ...... *Bishop.*
2. Flute Solo.
3. Trio, May Queen—"The Hawthorn in the Glade" ...... *Bennett.*
4. Piano Solo, Andantee Rondo Capriccioso ...... *Mendelssohn.*
5. Solo, mez Soprano—"Omio Fernando," Favorita *Donizetti.*
6. Bariton Solo—"Speed on, my bark, speed on." *Leslie.*

PART II.

1. Meditation—Sur le 1er Prelude de Bach ...... *Gounod.*
2. Duet—"To vivo é t'Aire," mez. Soprano e Baritono ...... *Campana.*
3. Tenor Solo—"Aida Omia dolce Aida" ...... *Verdi.*
4. Piano Solo—Impromptu ...... *N. N.*
5. Soprano Solo—"Deve sono i bei momenti:" Nozze di Figaro ...... *Mozart.*
6. Glee—"When Icicles Hang by the Wall" (eigten voices) ...... *Macfarren.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ...... Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three ...... " 10
Unreserved Seats ...... " 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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Bombay, July, 1874.

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Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
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SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 65-1-8.	Payable age 50, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	30 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 9
25	33 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	36 0 0	52 0 0	56 2 8	2 7 4
35	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 per cent. lower than above.

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company on the lives of PARSEES, HINDOOS, MAHOMEDANS, EUROPEANS, and EURASIANS, with perfect safety.

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*

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ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.
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Examples of Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 50. With Profits.

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
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NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent of the tabular Premiums paid.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed.)
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.
PROFITS will revert to Policy-Holders and Share-Holders in this country, from whose payments they accrue.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME.
ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.
FUNDS for the *Education* of Children and their *Establishment in life* may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a New System introduced by this Company, based upon Tables of Mortality *specially constructed for the purpose.*
PENSION BRANCH.
FREEDOM from unnecessary restrictions.
REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the above Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

In Assurance transactions what ought to be sought beyond every thing else by the Assurer is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent Rates. The permanence of this Company with the utmost advantage and protection to the Policy-holders will be the constant aim of the Directors.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, AND AGENCIES, should be addressed to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India. For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 17, Clive Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH AUGUST, 1874.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, the only change in prices being an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans. This morning the feeling is quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 10,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 17½ cents, but "futures" are quoted ⅛ to ¼c. per lb. lower. The previous day's receipts at the American ports are given at 1,000 bales against 25,000 and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 2,500 on the corresponding date last year. Consols to-day opened at 92¼; French Rentes at 98¾, an advance of ¼; Bar Silver has declined to 57⅞ per oz.

STERLING Exchange has again shown considerable firmness, Banks as a rule being more willing to sell than buy. We quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9⅞d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.; Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d. to ½ per rupee. The higher rates current during the past few days are attributable mainly to an amount of China drawn Bank bills having been pressed on the market, but the bulk of these have now been placed, and with the decline in Silver advised from London and the easy state of the money market here, probabilities seem more in favour of lower rates. More private paper has been offering of late, owing to the improved Cotton market advices, but at the same time there is a better feeling noticeable in Piece Goods, and in the course of a few weeks business in imports generally may be executed to revive. On Calcutta there is no change to notice.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and we have not heard of a transaction of any importance to-day. We still quote:—Fours Rs. 104¼; Fours and half Rs. 105¼; Fives and half Rs. 110¼.

SHARES continues very steady. Spinning and Weaving scrip generally is in demand, more especially Manockjee Petit and Orientals. Press Shares are quiet except for the Sassoon and Co., which has announced a dividend of 20 per cent. Bank of Bombay shares are dull, second issue being a half per cent lower.

COTTON has been in fair request and dealers ask Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, but buyers seem disinclined to operate at the advance. Natives are shipping very freely for the season, but European houses are only buying small parcels. The receipts yesterday were 530 bales making 1,140 for the past four days.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2 for steamers and to 2-12-6 for sailing vessels.

Imports with the exception of Piece Goods are very quiet. The demand for Grey Goods however shows more animation, and at previous prices a fair business might be done, but importers as a rule ask an advance of one anna per piece. Present stocks are liberal but otherwise with the favourable accounts, coming from up-country prospects, are more cheerful.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	810
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	530
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
4[illegible],000	181[illegible]	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,00	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
1,[illegible]	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	51[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,665
[illegible]00	2,500	all	75p.s	Alliance Spinning	3,075
8[illegible]	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2 175
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,650
1,[illegible]	150	[illegible]	25*	Broach Mills	269
9[illegible]0	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,[illegible]20
2,[illegible]0	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,500	1,25[illegible]	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,420
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,425
[illegible]	1,000	all	60p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,485
500	1,500	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,350
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,165
850	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,50[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,475
9[illegible]0	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,650
8[illegible]0	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,000xd.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of June 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872:—

......	June 1872	June 1873.	June 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,93,90,621	2,84,68,374	2,21,5[illegible],202
Bengal	2,34,69,715	2,33,21,946	2,19,97,101
Assam	...	...	12,12,744
British Burmah	29 12,222	37,10,698	15,59,806
N. W. Provinces	3,07,77,709	2,30,87,528	1,99,91,724
Oudh	68,25,980	80,43,681	46,81 792
Punjab	1,49,55,259	1,39,68,247	1,30,57,070
Bombay	6,45,52,706	3,75 75,341	2,07,30,311
Central Provinces	99,01,932	84,18,273	52,70,369
Madras	3,33,97,137	3,83,77 803	2,27,05,482
Total	21,50,[illegible]4,283	19,12,81,821	13,33,57,761

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Belvidere	Gardner	Boston.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Dido (s)	Sapranich	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Alps, Drakeford, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Ship Galloway, to Calcutta.
Brig Leticia, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Assyria, to Coast and Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

	August—1874.						
Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
	In.	In	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·676	29·697	29·716	29·791	29·811	29·770	29·698
Temperature of the Air	78·3	79·7	80·8	80·6	81·5	77·6	78·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·5	76·9	77·4	77·5	78·0	76·1	76·7
Dew Point	75·8	75·9	76·2	76·4	76·8	75·6	75·9
Relative Humidity of Air	0·920	0·885	0·861	0·871	0·861	0·936	0·909
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	8·0	6·0	7·2	6·2	8·0	7·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	80·3	82·2	84·4	83·8	85·4	81·2	82·9
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·9	77·0	77·2	77·0	77·0	76·9	75·3
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 583	Miles. 504	Miles. 413	Miles. 326	Miles. 331	Miles. 335	Miles. 388
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·79	In 0·20	In. 0·13	In. 0·05	In. 0·40	In. 0·87	In. 0·42

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 9th Aug. 65 inches 80 cents.

(a) W, WSW, W, WSW, WSW.
(b) WSW, SW, WSW.
(c) SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(d) SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(f) WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
(g) WNW, W, WNW, NW, W.

DAILY IMPORTS—11TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s, 5 casks sherry wine, Bomanjee Ruttonjee's sons.
Bokhara s, 6 cases cochineal, Nursee Sooderjee; 15 barrels rosin, 9 casks paint, Nuzerally Somsoodin; 10 barrels rosin, M M Mody and Co.; 10 cases copper sheathing, Abta Fuckeer Mahomed.
Callirhoe, 40 bundles and 500 bars iron, Tyabally Chardabboy; 18 barrels paint, Joseph Soares.
Murtle s, 9 chests iron safes, Goculdass Dewjee.
Ithuriel s, 326 bundles nail-rod iron, Damoder Pragjee.
Colombo s, 6 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 15 cases wine, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bolden—26 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 52 bales cotton, Khet-eydas Hurmookroy.
Palestine (s)—66 bales cotton, Vurdman Tokersey; 96 bales cotton, Gordhundas Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Velljee; 92 bales cotton, Vurdman Govindjee; 13 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.; 83 bales cotton, Mooljee Liladhur; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 111 bales cotton, Vulubdas Mauchund; 62 bales cotton, Popatchund Umerchund; 46 bales cotton, Vurdhman Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Motilall; 55 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee; 100 bales cotton, Moorarjee Hurridass; 63 bales goat hair, Chunda Khattow; 139 bales rags, Toolsidass Cullianjee.
Caledonian, s, 33 bales wool west, Jaitha Pursotam.
Strathclyde (s)—160 bales cotton, Sewram Tribhowan; 67 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 104 bales hemp, Goka Doongersey;
760 bags wheat and 260 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 108 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee.
Peshawar (s), 59 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 19 bales wool, Sheriff Durvesh; 64 bales hemp, Hurrydass Chutoorbhooj; 20 bales wool, Ruzabally Aliruza.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 5 packages silk, Behrend Brothers; 130 bags hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 130 bags coffee, Nursey Khutaw; 30 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 18 bundles ivory, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 126 pieces ivory, Runchordlall Girdharlall; 5 cases fishmaws, Alladinbhoy Babool; 825 bundles myrabollams, Mahomed Allana; 9 bundles, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 36 cases gum, Hajee Adam Essack.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur, s, 3 bales cotton, C. N. Gomes & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 484 of the 30th May 1871, authorizing the retention of clothing by the Cape route shall be equally applicable to the troops returning to England by the troop-ships via the Suez Canal.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1st April last will have effect in India from 1st January 1874. The gratuity under paragraph 4 of the Army Circular, therein published, is admissible to every soldier, whether purchasing or obtaining a free discharge, or discharged otherwise than for misconduct, and in the case of soldiers who have died since the 1st January 1874, their estates should receive credit for the gratuity.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 11.

Hotton, Lieutenant, Bengal, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Hervey, Major General, Madras Presidency, from Secundrabad.
Radcliffe, Colonel, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 10.

Kemball, Col, 15th Regiment, N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

Mr A M Russell, Asst Comr and Settlement Officer, Sambalpur, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of that district, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—

Fifteen months leave of absence to Europe on Medical Certificate, with subsidiary leave for 30 days, is granted to Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, from the date on which he may avail himself of it subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 8.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt A R T McRae and Capt A Conolly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 2nd-in-Comd, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 16th July 1874.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Lieut D Robertson, M S C, Offg Asst Comr, Beawr, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, dated 25th Feby 1874. Lieut Robertson is also granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from 16th July 1874.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Townsend Hanby, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, has passed by the first or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination.
Mr John Nathaniel Stoelke, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, for three months from the date on which his services may be spared.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr J Robinson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, to be Persl Asst to the Supg Engr, 3rd Circle, Military Works. Mr Robinson joined on he afternoon of the 18th July.

Lieut J F Garwood, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, from Capt W H Beckett, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 27th July 1874.

Mr O Hoerule, Apprentice Engr, is transferred from Agra to Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on 20th July 1874.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Mr W L Buyers, Ex Engr, Feeder Road Division to enable that Officer to appear before a medical board at Bombay.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, made over, and Lieut J F Hewson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Indus Bridge Division on the afternoon of the 8th July 1874.

Lieut D A Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, passed the colloquial examination required in Public Works Code, on the 25th July 1874.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of "Nawab" on the Chief of Loharoo.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—

Capt A J Bannerman, 2nd Squad Subn, to be 2nd Squad Officer of the 1st Regt, vice Maj A G Mayne, and to continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Squad Officer of the 2nd Regt, until further orders.

Lieut G E Money, 16th Lancers, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be 2nd Squad Subn, on probation, in the 1st Regt, vice Capt Bannerman, with effect from the 24th June 1874.

Mr F Henvey received charge from Capt P D Henderson of the office of Under Secy in the Foreign Dept, on the forenoon of the 3rd Aug 1874.

Bhaskarrow Ram Chandra Hobblikar, B A, is appointed an Attache in the Mysore Commission.

Capt H P Peacock and Lieut-Col M Thomson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh and of Supt of Political Pensions, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. M.'s Secy of State for India has granted an extension of furlough for three months to Mr. H. D. Sandeman, C. S., Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Accountant General and Comsr of the Dept of Issue at Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month and thirteen days.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed to be in charge of the Office of Accountant General and to officiate as Comsr of the Dept of Issue at Madras.

Mr. D. Kishen Singh is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant General, Madras, in the second class of the Financial Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Capt George Woodward Willcox, of the Genl List, Cavalry,—for four months.

H. E. the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Capt G. Lamb, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and acting in the 1st Class, to be Comsy of Ordnance 1st Class, vice Maj D. J. Welsh, appointed Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines.

Capt R F Lewis, R A, Depy Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Asst to the Inspr Genl of Ordn and Magazines, to be Comsy of Ordn 2nd Class (supy), vice Capt G Lamb, promoted.

Capt J A S Colquhoun, R A, Comsy of Ordn 3rd Class, and acting in the 2nd Class, to be Comsy of Ordn 2nd Class, vice Capt R F Lewis, borne as supernumerary.

These promotions will have effect from the 23rd July 1874.

The under mentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Frederick William Dunbar, 1st Aug 1874.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Frederick John Keen, 4th Aug 1874.
Capt William Wheler Hume, 5th Aug 1874.

In consequence of the death of Genl F Young, Bengal Infantry on the 22nd May 1874, the name of Maj-Genl H J Pelly, Bo S C is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls; that of Col F D Atkinson, Bl S C, is placed on the list of Maj Genls; that of Maj (Lieut-Col in Bo S C) I F Chapman is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels, and that of Capt L Smith, Bl S C is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

In consequence of the death of Maj Genl Sir J D Macpherson, K C B, Bengal Infantry, on the 29th May 1874, the name of Col A K Gore, M S C, is placed on the list of Maj Genls, and that of Maj (Lieut Col in M S C) W H O Palmer is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain John Macgregor Keer, Madras Cavalry, to be Major from 30th May 1874, vice Major-General Sir J D Macpherson, K C B, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The services of Surgn Maj C F Oldham, late Civil Surgn of Dhumsala, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of his civil charge.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Francis Grant Maltby, of the 105th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 8th July 1873.

The services of Surgn D H Cullimore, of the Madras medical dept, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J Leachan, Acct 4th Grade, on probation, attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. C. Wood, probationary Acct 4th Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr. J W Wilkinson, Acct 1st Grade, Mysore, temporarily employed in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to the Office of the Acct Genl P W Dept.

Maj G P de P Falconnet, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Suptg Engr, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Suptg Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 6th June 1874, vice Login, deceased.

Mr E A Boyd, Asst Supt Telegraphs, 2nd grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, and subsidiary leave for ten days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr L Gabler, Supt, Persian Gulf Telegraph, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to invest Capt E N D La Touche, Asst Comr in the Assam Commission, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge to be exercised in the Sub-Division of Mungledye, in the district of Durung.

The services of 3rd grade Asst Surgn Kali Krishna Ghose, Depy Supt of Vaccination in the Southal Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29 88, rainfall 1 inch 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th August, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west west, north north-west, thermometer, maximum 79, minimum 72, wet bulb 75, barometer 29 79, rainfall 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29 73.

VENGURLA, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 79, rainfall 6 inches 30 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Monday, Aug. 10	0 41	0 45	0 58
Previously registered	67 12	71 5	65 89
Grand Total	67 56	74 50	66 47

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MAULE—August 10th, at Bath, John Templeman Maule, Esq., aged 74 years, late Medical Service, Madras Army. (By Telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STRANACK—August 10th, at "The Brae," Chinchpoogly, the wife of F. D. Stranack, prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

DEATH.

LEVINGSTON—August 10th, at Poona, Elizabeth Levingston, in her 67th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVERARD—August 7th, at Madras, the wife of Mr W. Everard, of a son.
McLEAVY—August 5th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W. McLeavy of a son.
WELSH—August 8th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. J. W. Welsh, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

WE endeavoured some weeks ago, in writing about the proceedings of the Cotton Frauds Act Commission, to ascertain the limits within which interference by the State between buyers and sellers is justifiable. We showed that the English Parliament, while holding fast to the general principle that trade ought not to be hampered, and that buyers should usually be left to look after their own interests, had sanctioned in the Adulteration Act an important departure from the inflexibility of a rule which political economists in England used not many years since to uphold as sacred and inviolable. The scandalous way in which poor and ignorant consumers who could not gauge the quality of the goods they purchased were cheated by retail tradesmen was the determining cause of the action of Parliament in thus coming to the aid of the victims of a theory, which assumed that freedom of competition was by itself a sufficient guarantee for honest and fair trading. There is no dispute as to the correctness of the theory, that, when tradesmen sell inferior goods and try to overreach their customers, open competition will in the end deprive them of their business by transferring it to worthier rivals. The mistake was, to suppose that, even in a great city like London, theoretical liberty of competition can prevail against the opposing influence of habit, or break down the barriers which the trades-unionism of dealers on the one hand and the necessities of poverty-stricken customers on the other have raised against the smooth and easy carrying out of an excellent doctrine of political economy. The articles of food and drink which the Adulteration Act takes cognisance of must be bought in small quantities from day to day by people to whom time is precious and with whom ready money is scarce, and who, for these reasons, cannot help dealing with the tradesmen of their own district, who are, in many cases, practically beyond the reach of competition. It follows that, for these helpless consumers, open competition in trade means nothing but subjection to the often unscrupulous will of a combination of petty shopkeepers, and that only the aid of the State can possibly enable them to get their money's worth for their money. The Adulteration Act was passed, then, in the interest of a class of society which cannot be expected to protect itself; and the Legislature was most careful, in giving its assent to the Act, to guard itself from the suspicion of a desire to regulate the course of trade. The Act simply recognized the right of ignorant people to be protected from being starved or poisoned; and, in a leading article of the *Times*, which we quoted when we last wrote on this subject, the principle was strongly insisted upon that "the retail dealer," against whom the Adulteration Act was levelled, "can "protect himself, if he will, by refusing to "purchase an article which he knows to be "adulterated," and is not, therefore, entitled to protection from the State to assure him against the consequences, in his transactions with wholesale dealers, of a want of knowledge of his own business.

The Committee of the House of Commons, in the Report which we published yesterday, have now recommended that, as regards the trade in adulterated tea, a further step should be taken to save the consumer from the risk of buying an article which is really not fit for consumption. The retail grocers, it appears, complained that the Adulteration Act had "borne "with considerable hardship on them," because tea is adulterated in China, and they cannot detect impurities for which they are afterwards held responsible; and the Committee, therefore, suggest that all tea should be examined by analysts at the Custom House at the time of importation, and that tea found to be seriously adulterated should not be admitted for home consumption. Our own conviction is that it would be wrong to extend the operation of the Act in the way proposed. The only result of having tea examined at the Custom House would be to shift the responsibility from the retail dealers,—who ought to learn, if they do not already know, how to detect adulteration—to the servants of the State; and we shall be greatly surprised if the House of Commons does not take alarm at the project of employing the Custom House to do work which tradesmen ought to do for themselves. But, even if the recommendation of the Select Committee be acted upon by Parliament, the introduction of this new principle into English legislation would not justify the continuance of the Cotton Frauds Act. For we must not forget that the foundation of all defensible interference with trade by the State is the righteous desire to protect men who cannot fairly be left to protect themselves. The Committee themselves make this point quite clear, when, at the conclusion of their report, they say:—"Your Committee believe that it is the "intention of Parliament that consumers should "be protected from frauds, and that they should "be enabled to procure the articles they ask for "and require. But your Committee do not "consider that Parliament desires needlessly to "hamper or fetter trade, still less to interfere "between the buyer and seller with the view of "regulating prices, or attempting to assist the "consumer in ascertaining the real money value "of any marketable commodity." Now, the peculiarity about cotton is, that there are no *consumers* for it in the sense in which that term is used by the Committee. Nobody buys a pound or two of raw cotton as he would buy tea or sugar for his own private consumption; and there exists no class of the community here, or in England, which is obliged to purchase raw cotton as a necessary of life, and, being ignorant of the difference between good cotton and bad, can feel itself warranted by the precedent of the English Adulteration Act in imploring the assistance of the Legislature to keep it from being imposed upon. The trade in this raw material of the principal manufacture of England is entirely carried on by merchants and manufacturers; and no consumer of manufactured cotton is a penny the worse for the adulteration of the raw material, for the uncompromising machinery of the Lancashire mills will not connive at any attempts on the part of the manufacturer to substitute inferior for good qualities of cotton. The question in this case really is, then, whether it is the duty of the Government of India to maintain at the cost of the taxpayers an army of inspectors and analysts to prevent English merchants in this country from being cheated by the ryots whose fields produce cotton, and English manufacturers at home from being cheated by the merchants of Bombay. We unhesitatingly reply, that there is no branch of the foreign trade of India in which State protection of this kind is more uncalled for or less justifiable. The trade can be very well left to take care of itself, as has been proved by experience in Behar, where the Cotton Frauds Act is not in operation, but where buyers have a sufficient security in the self-interest of the ryots, who know that unfair dealing would lose them their market.

The advocates of the Act, however, have the delightful assurance to tell us, that, although nobody wants the Act except the gentlemen for whom it provides comfortable salaries—although the ryots dislike it, the merchants of Bombay ridicule it, and the millowners of Manchester really cannot make out what is the use of it—still, it ought not to be repealed lest the withdrawal of such a check should injure the reputation of Indian cotton. If Indian cotton cannot do without such extraneous aid, it deserves to lose its reputation. But nobody except Major Moore and his staff can imagine that it would make the slightest difference in the quality of Indian cotton, if the Act were repealed to-morrow. Nor has any reason been alleged why the State should take such particular care of the reputation of cotton, and neglect the character of other valuable articles of the export trade, as opium and wheat, in which there is probably at least as much adulteration as in the raw-material of the chief industry of Lancashire.

It has been said that nothing is to be gained by doing away with the Cotton Department, because the tax of two annas a bale is paid by people in England and not by Bombay dealers. We dispute the fact, for the price of Surats in Liverpool is determined by the supply of cotton from all parts of the world, and Indian exporters cannot add to that price the fees payable on the bales they buy in Bombay. Besides, it is obvious that, if the tax devoted to this special purpose were abolished, the Municipality, for instance, might increase its revenues by levying a fee of two annas a bale on cotton and applying the money in the construction of public works for which it might otherwise be compelled to have recourse to new and odious measures of taxation. The Cotton Department must not, therefore, plead that it ought to be upheld, because, if it were done away with, the money now spent upon it would not be available for any better purpose.

FRANCE does not guard her State prisoners very closely. It is improbable that Rochefort could have effected his escape from New Caledonia without the connivance of some of the officials; and now Marshal Bazaine, in his turn, has succeeded in regaining his liberty, so that the Imperialists have a General restored to them in compensation for the recovery by the Radicals of a journalist. The Government of Marshal MacMahon will probably not be sorry to have been relieved of the charge of a prisoner who was offered up as a sacrifice to the national belief that the French army must be invincible except when it is commanded by traitors.

The second telegram, which informs us that Prince Bismarck has issued a circular inviting the European Powers to recognize the existing Government of Spain, is of grave political importance. Prince Bismarck sees that the conflict between Church and State which the Carlists and Republicans are waging in Spain will spread over all Europe unless it is speedily checked; and as, with him, a word is usually followed by a blow, it is by no means improbable that we shall soon witness German intervention in the affairs of Spain. The opportunity will then be offered to Mr. Disraeli, perhaps before he desires it, of showing if he meant anything by his braggart speeches about the influence of England, and if he has any foreign policy or not.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE special telegram from Jacobabad which we publish this morning brings the gratifying news that that station is saved for the present, and that it is not likely to be endangered again except in the improbable event of a second rise of the river Indus. We say improbable, because the river, swollen in summer by the melting of the snows on the Himalayas, generally reaches its highest level about the first week of August, when it begins to fall again. Although Jacobabad has not been swept away, immense damage must have been done by the floods, which seem to have swamped the greater part of the Shikarpore collectorate. This collectorate consists of a level tract of land enclosed between the Indus and the mountains on the frontier, the river from Kusmore to below Larkhana forming the chord to the arc of the hills, and the flat inhabited country, which is intersected by numerous smaller rivers and canals, filling up the interval. The collectorate is regularly flooded every year during the inundation of the Indus; but this year the floods seem to have been rendered disastrous by the simultaneous occurrence of heavy rains which poured down in torrents from the hills.

THE gaps which death has been busy making recently in Bombay citizenship have necessitated the holding of various public meetings in order to testify to the merits of the deceased and take steps to preserve their memory. Without desiring to be invidious, we may repeat that Bombay has been deprived of no citizen of late whose value as a public character was greater than Mr. Narayen Vasudeo's. We are therefore well pleased to learn that several gentlemen have already begun to move in the matter of preserving his name by some lasting memorial. We had thought that one of the most suitable testimonies which could be made to his worth would be the early introduction of a Building Act into this city; but, while we hope this will be done, we are aware that it would be insufficient to express the full value with which the public hold him in esteem. Invitations, signed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Blaney, have been issued to several of our leading citizens, requesting them to meet at Mr. Byramjee's office to-morrow afternoon to consider the advisability of perpetuating the deceased gentleman's public career. That the feeling of that meeting will be perfectly unanimous we cannot doubt.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following interesting particulars of coal-boring operations in the Nizam's dominions:—"On the right bank of the Godavery, some eight or ten miles below the town of Budrachellum, and about four miles from the bank of the river, extensive boring operations have been carried on under the supervision of Mr. Heenan, Superintendent of the Nizam's Coal-fields. In one bore hole a good seam of coal was struck at about 320 feet from the surface, also two thinner seams at a lesser depth of a fair quality of coal. The Singareney coal field has also been explored by borings, and it is found to contain four very extensive seams, which are superior in quality to any yet found in India. In one of the borings the lower seam was found to be over forty feet in thickness. Mr. Heenan has put a shaft down to the upper seam and a large quantity of coal has been excavated, which is on its way to Bombay in order to be compared with English coal. Borings have also been put down about midway between Singareney and the Godavery, where in every probability coal will be found. A very close examination has been made by Mr. Taylor, coal-viewer to H. H. the Nizam's Government, and Mr. Heenan, of the carboniferous formations lying in this district, and several places have been found where in every likelihood large deposits of coal will be discovered."

THE Secretary of State's despatch about the Riots, the full text of which we publish this morning, contains only two passages requiring notice besides those on which we have already commented. Lord Salisbury accepts as accurate the statement in the Parsee memorial, which was vehemently contradicted by the Police, that, "on Saturday, the 14th February, the town continued in a state of feverish excitement," and that proper precautions ought, therefore, to have been taken to prevent another outbreak. He does not dispute, on the other hand, the soundness of Mr. Justice Marriott's opinion that in the Sonapore riot "the Parsees were the aggressors;" but he is careful to add, "It should be remembered to the credit of the Parsees that they injured no mosque, and destroyed no property of their opponents." What Lord Salisbury says about the suppression of Jalbhoy's book is the only unsatisfactory part of the despatch. We need not argue the question whether some of "the words employed in the book were indefensible"; but, when the Secretary of State goes on to say that "their use was the more to be condemned that a more harmless biography of Mahommet had, in 1851, led to a very serious riot in Bombay," he seems to have forgotten for a moment the obligation imposed upon the British Government to maintain the principle of freedom of discussion in India. The doctrine to which he has thoughtlessly given his assent, that the suppression of Jalbhoy's book was justifiable because the Mussulmans did not like the way in which Mahomet was spoken of in that book, would justify the suppression of most of the Religious Tract Society's publications. In all other respects, the despatch is a thoroughly good one, and will give the greatest satisfaction in Bombay. The despatch of May 8th from the Bombay Government, and that of June 2nd from the Government of India, on which Lord Salisbury's reply to the Parsee Memorial is based, have not been published along with the reply, possibly because it is considered inconvenient to let the public know how strongly the conduct of this Government was censured by the Viceroy in Council.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE following correspondence is published for general information:—

No. 108, dated Fort William, the 2nd April 1874.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the despatch sent by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the disturbances in the Town of Bombay in February last. Your letter of the 16th March has also been received, forwarding, with other enclosures, copy of a report on these disturbances submitted to your Government by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets much that some of the Parsee community in Bombay should have been subjected to violent aggression that was originally altogether unprovoked, and that retaliation should in some instances have been made upon innocent persons in a manner that is entirely indefensible. His Excellency trusts that the leading representatives of the Parsees and of the Mahomedans in Bombay will succeed in their praiseworthy exertions to restore the good feeling between the two communities which has been interrupted by these unfortunate collisions.

3. His Excellency in Council considers that the authorities acted rightly in supporting the police by military force; indeed, the opinion of the Government of India, upon the information now before them, is that this necessary and proper step should have been taken earlier. The action of the local Government in prohibiting public processions during the late Mohurrum is also approved. This prohibition was not intended as a penalty, but as a temporary and exceptional precaution considered necessary to secure the peace of the city.

4. The Commissioner of Police reports at length upon the conduct of the Bombay Police during these riots, especially upon the point whether the first outbreak ought to have been foreseen, and might thus have been prevented. He lays much stress upon the disadvantage at which the Police are said to be placed by their having no barracks or lines; so that for want of proper quarters they live scattered about the town, and thus upon sudden emergencies the reserve force cannot be speedily collected. Into these important questions of internal administration I am to say that His Excellency in Council will not enter, since they are now undergoing full inquiry and consideration in the hands of the Government of Bombay.

From the Government of India; to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The Judicial despatch to your Lordship from the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated the 2nd ultimo, contained a preliminary account of the riots in the town of Bombay in February last. We now transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter which we have since received from the Government of Bombay, containing, among other papers, a report regarding these disturbances drawn up by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, together with a copy of our letter to the Government of Bombay on the subject.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State; to the Government of India.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 10th April, No. 10 of 1874, on the subject of the riots in Bombay on the 13th and 15th of February last, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have since received a Memorial from the Parsee community at Bombay, complaining of the conduct of the Government of that Presidency in connexion with the riots, together with a despatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay of the 8th of May, commenting on the statements in the Memorial; and your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd June commenting upon the despatch of the Government of Bombay.

3. The causes of the outbreak on the part of the Mussulmans was an ill-advised expression in a notice of the Life of Mahomet published by a Parsee. The words employed were in themselves indefensible, and their use was the more to be condemned that a more harmless biography of Mahomet had, in 1851, led to a very serious riot in Bombay. But this provocation did not afford the slightest excuse for the Mahometan riot of the 13th of February, in which some houses of the Parsees were sacked, two fire-temples were desecrated, several wounds inflicted, and one life lost.

4. Before that day, the Commissioner of Police was informed of the existence of an angry feeling among the Mussulmans, and he tried to calm it by procuring the suppression of the book. In neglecting at the same time to take suitable precautions against disorder, Mr. Souter committed an error of judgment. If the feelings of the Mahometans were not likely to be dangerously excited, there was no need to interfere with the circulation of the book; if they were, that measure would not by itself avail to ensure the maintenance of order. Unaccompanied by any preparations for repression, it may have been interpreted as a proof of weakness, and have increased, rather than allayed, the prevailing excitement.

5. When, however, the disturbance broke out, and the houses of some respectable Parsees had been plundered and two temples defiled by Arab and Seedee rioters, Mr. Souter behaved with the conspicuous gallantry which he has always evinced throughout his official career. Ably supported by those under his command, he soon quelled the disturbance, and took 4 prisoners. Whatever error of judgment may be laid to Mr. Souter's charge before the actual outbreak, he amply redeemed his character as a vigorous and resolute officer when the time for action had arrived.

6. On Saturday, the 14th February, the town continued in a state of feverish excitement, and great apprehensions were entertained with respect to some Mahometan funerals which had been appointed for the next day. On the evening of Saturday, the 14th, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and four other leading members of the Parsee community, waited on His Excellency the Governor. They represented that their countrymen were panic-stricken, and implored him to call out the troops for their protection, and for the preservation of order. His Excellency declined to comply with their request. At the same time he explained in forcible language to the deputation the view which he entertained of the duties of a Government, in case of public disturbance, and which has been more formally enunciated in their despatch of May 8th by the Government of Bombay.

7. On the next day, Sunday, the 15th, a large funeral procession of Mussulmans took place, and a still more formidable riot occurred, in which many men were wounded, and five men were killed. The Police again exhibited remarkable efficiency in the restoration of order. The learned Judge who subsequently tried the rioters was of opinion that the Parsees were in this riot the aggressors. But it should be remembered, to the credit of the Parsees, that they injured no mosque, and destroyed no property of their opponents.

8. After the serious outbreak of Sunday, the 15th, the troops were called out, and no further disturbance worthy of the name occurred. The processions on the occasion of the Mohurrum were prohibited, and a large number of the perpetrators of the outrage of Friday, the 13th February, were tried before the High Court, found guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

9. The Memorial of the Parsees, signed by many gentlemen of high consideration, prays for the institution of an inquiry into the origin of the riots, and the measures taken for their suppression. I am of opinion that such an inquiry would add nothing material to the information we possess, and would serve no useful object. The anxiety of the Parsees to clear the reputation of their community seems to me superfluous. The original indiscretion, however grave, of one of their number, cannot leave any slur upon their well-known loyalty and public spirit. There is not, on the other hand, anything in the conduct of the Commissioner of Police which calls for inquiry. He under-rated the danger to which public order was exposed, but when it came, he met it with vigour and capacity.

10. It remains for me to notice the conduct of the Government of Bombay. I concur with your Excellency in thinking that the recourse to a military force ought not to have been delayed so long. But the error of the Government of Bombay in this respect did not arise from negligence, but from the adoption of a mistaken principle. If they are to be judged according to the views of the duty of a Government which they themselves entertain, no exception can be taken to the course which they pursued. In their Despatch of 8th May they say—"We therefore avow it to be our opinion that military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters unless, or until it is known, or has been shown, that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities is unable to overcome them, and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that in no single instance in these riots was it found that the police could not master the rioters as soon as they acted in a body against them. The active assistance of a soldier was not once required."

11. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in his answer to the Parsee deputation on the 14th February, expressed himself in the same sense. His Excellency, if he has been accurately reported, said, "I cannot call the military into the town until I hear that the Police are quite unable to cope with the rioters and suppress the riot. The members of your community ought to learn the lesson of defending yourselves from the rioters, and not to depend wholly on Government, but form themselves into what they call in England special constables." His Excellency asked more than once, "Are you Parsees quite unable to defend yourselves?"

12. I must express the distinct dissent of Her Majesty's Government from the view thus taken of their duty by the Government of Bombay. In England, military force is only used for the repression of civil disturbances in the last resort. This usage has its origin and its justification in political circumstances peculiar to England. It is wholly inapplicable to India. There is nothing distasteful to Indian feelings in the employment of troops for the maintenance of order. The nature of Indian institutions, the excitable character of the people, and the many causes of conflict which are supplied to them by diversities of race and creed, impose upon every Indian Government a special obligation to repress with an unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder. Compared to the primary importance of this duty, the question whether it should be performed by civil or military agency must take a secondary rank. Nothing is gained by withholding military support until the insufficiency of the Police has been ascertained by experiment, but during the time which elapses while the proof is being worked out, extensive loss of life and property may take place, and passions may be excited from which serious calamities may flow. On the other hand, the early display of a sufficient force will tend to save life, by depriving the disorderly of all hope of impunity.

13. Some observations attributed to the Governor of Bombay in a speech made shortly after these riots appear to indicate a doubt in his mind whether his legal powers are adequate to enable him to act with promptitude in the suppression of disorder. These doubts, if he entertains them, will be set at rest for the future by the recent extension to the Presidency towns of Sections 480 to 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which the provisions are in harmony with the principles I have laid down.

14. An impression appears to have prevailed in the minds of some of the Parsee community that the Governor of Bombay was animated by a spirit of hostility to them. I am unable to find any trace of such a feeling in his language or his measures. He did not in any respect depart from the careful impartiality which is required by his high position.

15. A copy of this despatch has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write as one of a large class of your readers, who are innocent of any knowledge of finance or of matters monetary, but who have to make periodical remittance to England, to beg you to state *in plain English*, in your money column, the current rate of exchange on England by bills at sight, and whether it is probable that the rate will become better or worse for remitters. It is a solemn mockery to tell the uninitiated, that "documents" (?) are at a certain rate, or that money being dear (or cheap) in England "a corresponding effect" may be anticipated here. Only tell us how many pence we can get for a rupee, and whether next week we are likely to get more or less.

IGNORAMUS.

*** Our correspondent's suggestion shall be attended to.—ED. B. G.

"SAWAH" CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read the paragraph in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* on the custom of "*Sawah* contracts," which, it appears, obtains in the trans-Gogra districts in Oudh. By such contract, the debtor binds himself in lieu of money due to personal service.

It may not be generally known, but it is true, that such contracts are common in the Bombay Presidency, probably in Bombay itself; but I speak only for a district near to Bombay. Here such contracts are strictly personal and do not contemplate service by a son of the obligor as seem to be the case in Oudh.

Suits on such contracts constantly come before the Courts, which recognise them, but permit specific performance to be avoided by a money payment.

It is really difficult to distinguish such contracts in principle from payment of wages in advance. It would be interesting to learn more about the Oudh "*Sawah* contracts." Perhaps one of your Oudh readers will give fuller information.

PENCIL.

11th August.

GALWAY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Drs. Bennett and Bristowe recently made a report to the Medical Council regarding the medical examinations of the Queen's University, Ireland, in which report this remarkable passage occurs:—

"As to Greek, the amount to be prepared for examination is twice as much in the Belfast College as in that at Cork, and twice as much in the College at Cork as in that at Galway; and the same proportion holds good as nearly as possible in respect of Latin."

The reason why the Galway students are not required to prepare the same amount of Greek and Latin as the students of Cork and Belfast is well known all over Ireland: the visitors from the Medical Council, being English or Scotch, could not be supposed to know that the Galway boys pray in Latin and swear in Greek. Is it not a philological fact that people use for these purposes the languages with which they are most familiar? Hence it is quite unnecessary to test the Galway medical students very closely in either Greek or Latin. Long live Sir Dominic Corrigan!

A GALWAY LAD.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (⅔) Two-thirds.
The 2nd " " (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd " " (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's, Merchants, Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Tqolsee up to the 8th instant was 92 inches 40 cents at the Hill, and 96 inches 22 cents in the Valley.

VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were thirteen European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Krishnajee L[illegible], Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Co[illegible] has obtained two months' privilege leave, pro[illegible] Kattywar on Monday last.

MORLEY HALL.—We would remind our readers that the amateurs of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery repeat their performance of "Brown the Martyr" and the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia," to-night (staff-night). Their efforts to amuse the public are worthy of every encouragement.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 8th August, was 59 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 77 inches 10 cents. On the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet 1 tenth, the rainfall being 45 inches 84 cents.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 366 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 126 were under sentences from the High Court, 209 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 54 were Europeans and the remaining 312 were natives.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—The *Arunadaya* refers to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, and observes that though the Hon. Mr. Ellis tells us that its principles are approved of by the Government of India and the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, that does not prove the justice of the measure. It is simply a farce to call the measure a law which would prevent the ryots from seeking redress against the rate of land-tax imposed by officers who see nothing but how to benefit the Government, who are little acquainted with the mode of dispensing justice, who are not acquainted with the country, its people, and its land, and who imposed revised assessment as they like.

SELLING ARTICLES OF FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, charged two Hindoos with selling decomposed fruit at their warehouse in Khoja Street. Mr. Higgins stated that in consequence of information which he had received he went that morning to a chawl in Khoja Street, and there discovered an immense quantity of putrid fruit, which the defendants had been actively engaged in getting rid of. Mr. Higgins ordered the immediate removal of the entire quantity, which consisted of two or three carts loads. The defendants were desirous of summoning witnesses, and his Worship accordingly postponed the case till to-day, giving an order at the same time that the fruit should be destroyed.

A RUMOUR OF SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE'S RECALL.—Perhaps it does not matter to the person who conducts the *Mercai Tehejibai* if nobody in Western India, where Sir Philip Wodehouse exercises his authority, has heard of His Excellency's recall. The paper abovenamed is published at Lucknow in the Hindustani language, evidently by a Mahomedan, who in unequivocal terms makes the announcement of His Excellency's recall. It may be that "the wish is father to the thought," although it is difficult to conceive how the trace of any feeling that may still be entertained towards His Excellency in Bombay could have been transmitted to a place so far away as Lucknow. Yet here is what the *Mercai Tehejibai* says in its issue of the 1st inst:—"The consequence of the riot in Bombay has been this, that Sir Philip Wodehouse Saheb has been recalled to England from the office of Governor."

THE TALOOKDARS OF MAHI KANTA.—In order to improve the present administration of Mahi Kanta, the present Political Agent of the province, Major P. H. LeGeyt, has issued a circular, calling on the Talookdars to appoint a police patel to every village under them, and to send complete lists of these village officers to the office of the Political Agent, and to nominate a police inspector. He has also called on these Talookdars to send him an annual return, showing how many civil and criminal cases they received, how many they decided during the year, and how many remained in arrears at the end of that time. Some of the talookdars complied with these orders; but others who [illegible] an exposure of their irregularities and evil practices [illegible] this measure of the Political Agent combined together and have sent an application to the Bombay Government to cancel these circulars of the Political Agent and to relieve them from making the obnoxious returns.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday before Mr. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Abdool Hossein was charged by a certain Jannoo Govind with obtaining from him, about nine days ago, fifteen annas in cash, under false pretences. The complainant deposed that he was a shop-boy to a stall-holder at the Crawford Market, and that about nine days ago four Mahomedans went to his stall and one of these desired to purchase vegetables for an anna. He produced a rupee and requested the complainant to furnish him with change. The complainant went to a neighbouring shroff, and after changing the rupee was returning to his stall, when he was met by the prisoner who demanded the fifteen annas. Complainant believing that he was one of the party, immediately made over the money to him and the prisoner lost no time in making off. He was arrested, however, the next day and made over to the police. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DYING DEPOSITION.—The following deposition was made before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the morning of Sunday last:—"I am a priestess of the Bhattia caste and live in Khan Bazaar. I am a widow. I know Ghooto Nensee, who is now standing before me. The day before yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock p.m., I was at the house of one Gordhunbhaee, in Holee Chuckla, in the Fort, to receive alms, consequent upon the death of his brother's wife. One Nensee, whose father's name is, I believe, Govind, and his two sons, the aforesaid Ghooto Nensee and Nanjee Nensee were also at the aforesaid house on the verandah on the aforesaid occasion. The three men are my kinsmen and are also priests of the Bhattia caste. They and I are entitled to certain shares of what may be given as alms by Bhattias consequent upon deaths, marriages, &c., amongst Bhattia people. On the aforesaid occasion, at Gordhunbhaee's house, the day before yesterday, a certain sum of money was given to us as alms and I claimed my share, which came to Rs. 5. Nensee refused to give me more than Rs. 2 and an altercation ensued between me on one hand and Nensee and his two aforesaid sons on the other. Nensee called me a *Rand*. I said to him in return that his wife was a *Rand*. Hereupon Nanjee slapped me on my left temple, kicked me on my abdomen, and the father and his two sons attacked and struck me with their hands and kicked me most severely. Ghooto threw me down from the verandah into the street. The verandah was as high as a man. I became insensible. After some time a policeman came up, by which time all the three accused had disappeared. I shall not be able to identify the policeman. Meanwhile some other policemen also came over, and they brought me to this hospital. Here I found that my right hand was fractured and that my head and several parts of my body were severely injured. I was then taken to the Fort Police Court, where I obtained summonses against the three aforesaid men; but as they were nowhere to be found in spite of a diligent search, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of all the three accused yesterday morning, and in consequence of which the present accused was arrested yesterday." The prisoner declined cross-examination.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Dockyard, on view of the body of James Edgar, whose death was caused by excessive drinking. Mr. William Corke, the first witness, deposed—I am the First Assistant Master attendant, and live at Colaba. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was officer in charge of the Kennery life-boat. He was, I believe, a native of Wigton, in Scotland, and was 35 years of age. He had been employed in my department since the 1st of June. I last saw the deceased alive and well on last Wednesday. He had then come over in the life-boat from Kennery. I gave him orders to return to Kennery on the same day. I have since heard that the deceased did not return until Friday, and that he was at that time under the influence of liquor. Yesterday morning the tindal of the life-boat belonging to Kennery came to my office and reported that the deceased was dead. This was at about 11 o'clock A.M. Information was given to the police, and I and Mr. Moffatt proceeded to Kennery, which we reached at 5-15 P.M. I had the body put into the boat and brought back to Bombay where we landed at about 10 P.M. I have never seen the deceased worse for liquor. He was a strong, powerful man. The evidence of Mr. George Warner, the keeper of the light-house at Kennery, was next taken, and the witness deposed that the deceased was at times addicted to rather heavy drinking. Between the 1st June and last Friday, the deceased had two heavy drinking bouts. On the first occasion he was under the influence of liquor for 3 or 4 days; and on the second occasion he was drunk for about 48 hours. The last occasion on which witness saw the deceased was at about 6-30 on Sunday evening. He went into witness's room and laid on the couch. At about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, witness's servant came and told him that the deceased was dead. The deceased carried two cases of liquor back with him to the island. Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on it. The head and neck are much congested. Decomposition has already set in. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy due to excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, 11TH AUGUST.

[illegible]rshal Bazaine escaped from the Island of [illegible]erite on Sunday night in a vessel supposed [illegible]nd for Italy.

[illegible]RMANY AND SPAIN.

[illegible]k has issued a circular des[illegible] [illegible]roposes a general European [illegible]ish Government.

[illegible]DON, 10TH AUGUST.

[illegible]ed steady. Surats [illegible] [illegible]eady.

[illegible] 92½
[illegible] 98½
[illegible] 58

[illegible]sed through the Suez [illegible]

[illegible] IN SIND.

("BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

[illegible]D, 11TH AUGUST, NOON.

[illegible] the present. The only [illegible] river again rising. The [illegible] gone down a foot. Rutti[illegible] been washed away. Lar[illegible] [illegible]one.

[illegible]ARANTINE AT SUEZ.

[illegible]nment *Gazette Extraordinary*, published [illegible], contains the following notification:— [illegible] Commissioner of Customs has received [illegible]lowing telegram from the Resident at Aden, dated 9th instant:—

"Please notify that vessels touching at ports in the Red Sea will be liable to quarantine of twenty-one days at Suez under notification from Egyptian Board of Health. Inform Ceylon."

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, 10th August 1874.

A LETTER received yesterday from Baroda states that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been prevailed upon by the Gaekwar to withdraw his resignation of the office he held under His Highness.

THE Lahore paper hears that a large quantity of timber belonging to the Indus Valley State Railway at the Sutlej has been washed away during the recent floods, and it is feared that much of it will be irretrievably lost.

THE result of five sales of Bengal opium and four months' duty on Malwa opium was £3,125,801, being £239,861 in excess of the amount estimated. Of this excess £117,146 is on account of Bengal and £122,715 on account of Bombay.

SEVERAL vessels which have reached Melbourne of late report having experienced very heavy weather. The disasters which overtook the Weathersfield, of which some particulars are related in another column, we cull from the ~~Melbourne Argus~~.

THE following were the cash balances in the Government treasuries in India, on the last day of June 1874, as compared with the balances on the corresponding dates in the two preceding years:—Rs. 21,50,34,283 at the earliest date; Rs. 19,12,81,821 in June 1873; and Rs. 13,33,57,701 in last June.

THE Madura correspondent of a Madras paper [illegible] am sorry to inform you that the [illegible] Shivagunga's son has got into a serious [illegible] It is reported that he is implicated in a [illegible] dacoity which occurred near Shivagunga [illegible] few days ago. Details of the case I shall [illegible]

[illegible] reports on the state of the season and [illegible] of the crops for the week ending 6th August 1874 continue generally favourable in all provinces. In South Central Bengal prospects continue to improve, but the rainfall is still below the average and more is wanted. Heavy floods are reported from Sind.

ON the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Her Majesty has been pleased to grant the 45th Bengal Native Infantry the honour of inscribing on its colours the words "Behar" and "Defence of Arrah," in commemoration of the conduct of the corps when known in the Mutiny year as "Rattray's Sikhs."

THE *Madras Athenæum* has been given to understand that Bishop Fennelly has decided not to make good the defalcations in the Madras Co-operative Society during the tenure of office of the late Secretary—for whom the Bishop is said to have held himself responsible—until called upon to do so by the Court. The deficit in the accounts amounts to over Rs. 3,000.

AT the emergent meeting of the directors of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held last Thursday evening, Mr. W. P. Williams, the Secretary, was suspended from office, and Mr. J. G. Coleman, of the firm of Messrs. McDowell and Co., was appointed to officiate as Secretary. A committee was also formed for the purpose of enquiring into the matter connected with the defalcations.

WE understand there is a probability of the Director of State Railways moving his headquarters to Agra shortly, in order to give his personal attention to the details in the working of the State lines, which commence from that city. As these lines progress across Rajpootana to the system of railways on the Bombay side, Agra will doubtless become one of the most important centres for Government railway operations.

THE value of the trade of British India for the two months ending 31st May, 1874, was: imports of merchandize Rs. 5,02,10,871, of treasure Rs. 2,88,18,209, total Rs. 7,90,29,080; exports of merchandize, Rs. 12,00,08,139, of treasure Rs. 11,43,515, total Rs. 12,11,51,654. Last year, in the corresponding two months, the imports were valued at Rs. 5,10,99,339, and the exports at Rs. 11,80,11,651. The increase in the import trade, chiefly in treasure, this year, is remarkable.

FOUR convicts, three of whom were undergoing imprisonment for life, and the remaining one imprisonment preparatory to being transported for twelve years, have escaped from the local Central Jail at Trichinopoly. They were undergoing treatment in the jail hospital, and were missed at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. The cross bar of a window, it appears, was entirely removed, and an exit made thereby; the men thus effecting their escape notwithstanding that there was a strong police guard all round the jail.

A DISTINGUISHED military officer in the mofussil wrote not many weeks ago, the *Indian Church Gazette* tells us, a very strong letter to the Chaplain of the station desiring him at once to remove a green altar frontal which the gallant warrior designated as a party and political colour, and had been exhibited, as he imagined, in honour of the anniversary of William III's victory over the Roman Catholics in Ireland; such enormities, the officer added, could not possibly be permitted in a *Protestant* Church where soldiers were in the habit of attending.

RAI RAJENDRO MULLICK BAHADOOR, we are told, is about to eclipse Mr. Albert Grant by converting a portion of the classic region of Chitpore (a suburb of Calcutta) into a square, on the west of his mansion, covering an area of about 12 beegahs of land, which he has newly bought, and he further purposes to build a public hall on one side, and a charity house on the other for the feeding of the poor, mounted with a big clock, the want of which is much felt in this part of the native town. The square will open into the existing menagerie, which will form a part of the whole block. The square, the managerie, and the charity house will be created a trust for the benefit of the public.

THE subject of the exchange of pulpits between Episcopalian ministers and those of other recognised Protestant churches has been under discussion in Australia, and the innovation has been practised to some extent in several churches recently. At the Episcopal Church of St. John's, Melbourne, the Rev. T. Mackenzie Fraser, a Presbyterian minister of Geelong, has preached on behalf of the Pastoral Aid Society, which has been formed by members of the Church of England and of the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of finding ministers for localities in which the denominations cannot support separate places of worship; and at the Presbyterian High Church, Geelong, the Rev. C. T. Perks, of the Richmond Church of England, St. Stephen's, has preached for the same object. On both occasions the churches were crowded.

THE gross receipts on Indian guaranteed railways from the 1st of January to the 20th June in this year amounted to Rs. 4,69,09,582, being an increase of Rs. 90,70,331 over the receipts for the same period of last year. The East Indian absorbs Rs. 68,13,899 of this excess; the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rs. 15,15,681; the Great Indian Peninsula Rs. 7,84,281; the Eastern Bengal Rs. 3,88,731; the Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 3,17,642; the Bombay and Baroda Rs. 2,68,633; and the Carnatic Rs. 984; while the Madras and the Great Southern of India exhibit a decrease of Rs. 8,33,678 and Rs. 1,89,482 respectively. On the State railways the total receipts for the same period amount to Rs. 3,69,208, being Rs. 2,16,780 in excess of last year. The Calcutta and South Eastern are the only defaulters, the deficit being Rs. 2,286 and Rs. 162 respectively.

THE judicial proceedings of the week have been marked, says the *Englishman's* weekly writer, by one of the most flagrant and extraordinary failures of justice, I remember. The discovery of the corpse of a freshly-murdered girl, carefully buried beneath the floor of one of the inner apartments of a man's house, and of the jewels proved to have been on her person when last seen alive, in his possession, is, it would appear from the verdict of the special jury in this case, not sufficient proof of his guilt, if some wretched old woman, who was, or pretends to have been an eye-witness of the murder, can only be got to contradict herself half a dozen times in the course of her evidence. The defence was of the most commonplace character, and never, I should fancy, was Mr. Allen more astonished at the acquittal of a client than he was in this case. There is some talk, I hear, of a fresh trial on a minor count. But if this is the way the criminal law is to be administered, no man's life or person is safe, let alone those of the more helpless sex.

YESTERDAY morning, at half-past seven o'clock, a Committee, composed of Major Merewether, and Messrs. Stevens and Kahandas Muncharam, met at the Girgaum Police Court, for the purpose of examining the building. After a very careful and minute inspection of all the cracks, &c., in different parts of the building, the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the state of the building is exactly the same as it was during the past year, and that the Magistrate's Court could be held as usual with perfect safety. The Committee did not arrive at any definite conclusion as to what measures should be taken to strengthen the building generally, but from the discussion which took place between the members, we understand that two additional pillars will probably be erected between those at present on the Court floor, and the brick wall on which the pillars rest will be materially strengthened by filling in the sides and fan-lights of some of the doors with solid Porebunder masonry. Under these circumstances the Court will be held as usual at Girgaum and not at Mazagon from to-day.

THERE is yet another inducement for the P. and O. Co. to increase the speed of their ships. All attempts at competing with the Suez route in the conveyance of the mails to Australia have hitherto proved abortive. The colonies themselves have recently entered in a contract with a new company, the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, but the result, so far, has been unsatisfactory. It seems to us that were the P. and O. to increase their speed on this side as well as between Galle and Australia they could almost ensure the contract for the future. Here is what the Melbourne *Argus* says on the subject:—"The Californian mail service continues to be inefficient. On nearly every occasion the arrival of the mail at Melbourne via San Francisco is anticipated by that which comes by way of Suez, and this month the Sydney merchants receive their duplicate advices via Suez several days before the originals sent by the San Francisco line reached there. The Mikado, due at Sydney from San Francisco on the 22nd June, did not arrive until July 1, nine days behind time. The delay was partly occasioned by having to wait four days for the mails from London, but the Mikado's machinery was thoroughly out of order, and she was during a portion of the voyage 53 hours under canvas alone. As far as Melbourne is concerned the present California service is practically useless."

ONE of the most desperate duels on record was, according to the *Jackson Whig and Tribune*, fought the other evening in Tennessee, in the streets of Cotton Grove, a village eight miles east of Jackson, between two men named Patterson and Sellars. The difference arose out of "a suit of clothes." Patterson, it seems, on the 28th of May, bought a new suit of clothes, and on the following Sunday morning Sellars, who lived in the same house, asked permission to try them on. Patterson objected, snatching the clothes away, and denouncing Sellars's conduct as ungentlemanly. After some further altercation a duel was decided on as the best method of adjusting the quarrel. On the Tuesday evening, accordingly, the two antagonists met in the streets of Cotton Grove, Sellars armed with a double-barrelled shot gun and two single-barrelled pistols, and Patterson with a navy six. When within thirty yards of each other both came to a halt, Sellars levelling his gun and ordering Patterson to throw down his pistol. Patterson refused to comply with this request, but accommodated Sellars to a certain extent by firing at him and wounding him. Sellars then attempted to fire his double-barrelled gun, but both barrels snapped. Patterson fired again. Sellars then advanced steadily, throwing down his gun and relying on his pistols, with one of which he wounded Patterson in the right side. Patterson "opened again rapidly," striking Sellars twice, making three times in all. Sellars then fell from loss of blood, and Patterson walked away believing him to be dead. Sellars, however, was not quite dead, he had only one ball in his body, which cannot be found; another entering his right temple had come out behind his right ear; and a third, passing through his upper lip had lodged in his gums. He is, therefore, not much the worse for the encounter, although the ball in his body gives his friends some uneasiness. Since the duel Patterson has had the good taste to remain in seclusion.

REFERRING to the fact, reported by us some days since, that the Maharajah of Vizianagram had engaged the services of a lady doctor for gratuitous attendance upon the natives ladies of Benares, the *Indian Observer* says that nothing has yet been done in the matter of educating native and Eurasian females specially for this purpose, as was mooted some time back by several of the Indian papers. A most feeble attempt, our contemporary says, has here and there been made to induce low-caste and ignorant native females to qualify as scientific midwives; but as the inducement held out consisted of a monthly stipend of four rupees, and models stuffed with straw were generally the mediums whereby practical instruction was imparted, and native assistants, with plenty of other hard work on their hands, officiated as instructors to the candidates for honours in the art of midwifery, it is scarcely surprising that the experiment proved a failure. The thing wanted to ensure success, is a regular college, in a presidency town where European and Eurasian women could be taught, both practically and theoretically, the sciences of surgery and medicine, and thus be fitted to practise, in India generally, as female doctors. Such a project, if liberally conceived and liberally carried out, could not fail to be successful. Qualified female practitioners, even if it were necessary to attach them, for a time, to existing dispensaries and hospitals, on salaries paid by Government, would eventually receive enough in fees to render them independent of Government service or Government aid. If the present extraordinary famine expenditure does not permit of any addition being made to the ordinary expenditure of the country, the immense boon which Government would confer on suffering and neglected Indian female humanity by adopting measures for creating a supply of female medical practitioners, would warrant the necessary expenditure being deducted from that authorised for some less generally useful and humane object. Would not the real interest of the Indian people be better consulted by such a provision for the crying necessities of large classes of Indian women than by devoting large sums to the creation of a class which goes by the the name of "Young Bengal," and which is too utterly selfish, as a rule, ever to be of any real use to India generally? Surely the blessings of Indian women, relieved from the misery and life-long sufferings resulting from the absence of medical advice, would out-weigh the impotent curses of those who too often use their intellectual acquirements as weapons wherewith to wound the hand that feeds and caresses them.

A DISTINGUISHED HIGHLANDER.

THE following letter, written by T. D. Forsyth, Esq., bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the praiseworthy conduct of Corporal Alexander Rhind (Piper), 92nd Gordon Highlanders, who was selected last year at Chuckrata to accompany the Yarkund Mission as Camp Serjeant, has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, with an intimation that Lord Napier is much pleased with the manner in which Corporal Rhind conducted himself:—

"At the break-up of the Camp of the Mission to Kashgar, I desire to bring prominently to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services rendered by Corporal A. Rhind, of the 92nd Highlanders, who has acted as Camp Sergeant.

"From the date of his leaving his regiment to join the Mission camp on the 24th June, in last year, up to the present time, the conduct of this non-commissioned officer has been beyond all praise.

"In no single instance have I had reason to find fault with Camp Sergeant Rhind. He has borne the hardships to which we have been exposed with patience and soldierly cheerfulness. In positions of difficulty and in trying circumstances he has shown tact and self-command, and has at all times, by his conduct and bearing, maintained the high character which is the proud possession of the British soldier.

"In his various duties as Camp Sergeant, and clerk in the Secretary's Office, he has secured the respect and good opinion of every member of the Mission.

"It is with regret that I and every one of the officers of my staff bid good-bye to Sergeant Rhind—a regret fully shared by the large native following who have been immediately under him, and with whom, without exception, he has rendered himself most deservedly popular through unfailing consideration and good manners."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, there were present—Charles Currey, Esq., in the chair; Colonel Fuller, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., Raghanath Narayen, Esq., and Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq. E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present. There was a pretty long list of business before the meeting, but on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by the Chairman, the Council did no business and adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, a member of the Council. The mournful nature of the subject-matter and the feeling way in which both the abovenamed gentlemen spoke, imparted to the proceedings a solemnity in which all those present shared. Some of the members, intimate friends of the deceased gentleman, seemed to be much affected. Much more that would have been said regarding him was, we are persuaded, left unsaid in consequence.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said—Sir,—I regret exceedingly that it has fallen to my lot to propose the resolution of which I have given notice. The untimely death of our late respected colleague, the Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeojee, has cast a gloom over the community of Bombay. It has been truly said that in the very midst of life we are in death, for, when we met here last, we little thought that our bright and genial friend would so soon be called away from us, and that by an accident so deplorable. We all know full well how deep an interest he felt in the general welfare of the people of this city. It would be useless to recount here the many valuable services he has rendered to Bombay, especially in connection with municipal questions. His place is vacant, and it cannot, and will not, I feel, be easily filled up. Possessed of many virtues which dignify while they adorn the mind of man, Mr. Narayen was one whom we all admired, not only on account of his high abilities as a public man, an accomplished, I may say an eloquent, speaker, but for the largeness and liberality of his mind, his cultivated intellect, the amiability of his disposition, and the unvarying courtesy and cordiality of his manner. Most of us, I believe, were more or less acquainted with him in private life and knew his private worth, but I believe his charity was so great that few people really knew how extensive were his gifts to the poor and needy. I am sure I shall carry with me the feeling of my colleagues in the Council when I say that these good qualities of head and heart rendered him dear not only to his own countrymen and those who had known him from his youth, but to every European gentleman who from time to time was associated with him. We are told that every man is the architect of his own fortune. Mr. Narayen was so in an eminent degree, but it is seldom that we meet with a man who, having risen to a high and eminent position by the force of his own genius and the strength of his own ability, uses his wealth and high position with so much modesty. He was a pattern whose example may well be followed by others, and in concluding my sad task—a task I little thought I should ever have to perform—I will only observe, that if there is any consolation to be derived in connection with this dreadful event, it is this, that although comparatively young in years, Mr. Narayen had lived long enough to earn for himself a name that will ever shine in the annals of Bombay. Before I propose the motion of which I have given notice, I would suggest that a copy of it be forwarded to the chairman and members of the Corporation as the expression of the unanimous feeling of grief entertained by this Council for our distinguished friend and colleague. Sir, with these remarks I beg to propose the motion of which I have given notice; and this being the first meeting of the Council after an event which has struck every one of us in such a melancholy way, I would propose that we do no business to-day out of respect for the memory of our departed and much-lamented colleague.

The motion is as follows:—"That the Town Council of the city of Bombay desires to record its deep regret at the loss which it has sustained in common with the public of the whole island by the untimely death of the Hon'ble Narayan Vasudeojee, and at the same time to express its sense of the very many and valuable services rendered by the deceased gentleman, no less as one of the representatives of the public in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor, than as a Justice of the Peace, as a leading member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council; and as a worthy citizen. That the Town Council, sympathising deeply with the widow and family in their irreparable loss, beg to forward to them a copy of this resolution as the best expression of the condolence of the Council. That the Council out of respect for the memory of their lamented colleague do now adjourn."

The Chairman said—I beg to second the motion—I have known the Hon. Mr. Narayen Vasudeo for a number of years, and it is difficult to estimate the extent of the loss which, by his death, has fallen upon Bombay. There was no native gentleman whose career showed signs of better public promise, or whose premature end will be more deeply felt. I have often myself been struck with and admired the intelligence and ability with which he treated public questions, both at the Bench of Justices, at the Legislative Council, and more lately in this Council, where I had the opportunity of more intimately observing him. I feel sure that in this Council we shall particularly regret his loss. He was here full of life, assisting in our deliberations, but one week ago. I can only trust that the high position which, at a comparatively early period of life, he, unaided, achieved for himself, may serve as an example to others. I hope that the universal expression of sympathy from all quarters may prove some consolation to his family in their affliction. I beg to second the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

The Council then separated.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

To the Secretary of the Town Council.

SIR,—In accordance with the rule 3 of "rules for the conduct of business of the Town Council, under Section 23 of the Municipal Act," I beg to acquaint you that it is my intention to propose the following resolution at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday the 18th instant:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council at an early date with a list of all buildings, public and private, the water closets of which are connected with the public drains and sewers, showing the shape and size of such drains and sewers, the time when they were built, the means of flushing and ventilation, and the means of ventilation of the water-closets that empty into such drains and sewers.

Also the municipal number of such buildings, and the streets in which they are situated—I have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

SEWDUTRAO RAMCHUNDER v. HURDEWDASS BAJOORAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham appeared for the defendants and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. It was a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover Rs. 23,000 on an account which they said had been adjusted. The defendants denied that the accounts had been adjusted.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs and consented to the suit being transferred.

The application was granted.

MEETHEEBAI, WIDOW, v. PARVUTEEBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and applied to have the case transferred to Mr. Justice Marriott's list. The suit was one for ejectment, and Mr. Justice Marriott had already heard some ecclesiastical matters which had arisen out of the suit, and was in possession of the facts of the case.

The defendants appeared in person and consented to the application.

Granted.

JOSHI SOONJEE PURSHOTUM v. ISSUR GANGJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson for the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson said that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,400 on an alleged adjusted account. The defence was that the sum due had been overcharged to the extent of 900 or 1,000 rupees. The matter was one which would take some time to hear, and would be more properly heard as a long cause.

Mr. Tyabjee contended that the only question to be settled was whether two sums which the defendant alleged he had paid had been paid.

His Lordship ordered that the case should go into the long cause list.

SEWBUX DUNSOOKDASS v. JOHARIMAL SHA BATHRA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were absent.

After service of summons on the defendants had been proved, the plaintiff's moonim was called and stated that the defendants had had dealings with his master, and on the 19th of March last he had sent them a statement of accounts to which they had made no objection, showing that Rs. 2,897 were due by them to the plaintiff. They had since paid Rs. 1,682, and Rs. 1,241 were still due, including interest till the 11th of June, when the suit was filed.

Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,241 with interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 1,215 from the 11th of June last till judgment and costs.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA v. WAMAN BULWUNT JOSEY.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant admitted the plaintiffs' claim, but stated that he was a resident of Poona, and the Court therefore had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The mortgage had been executed in Bombay.

His Lordship held that the mortgage having been executed in Bombay, the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit, and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 15,702, with interest at 11 per cent. from the 13th of June till judgment, and costs.

JAITHA BHIMA v. CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Starling appeared for the defendant, and moved that the case should go into the long-cause list. The suit, he said, was brought by the plaintiff, a Marwaree money-lender, on two promissory notes for Rs. 11,997.

The defendant had filed a written statement alleging that he had signed the notes, which were in the Marwaree language, without knowing what was in them, and he had only received Rs. 100 in consideration for each note. There were a good many witnesses to be called, and the case would occupy a considerable time.

His Lordship granted the application.

N. C. JUSSAWALLA v. M. S. ASHBURNER.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent.

After service of summons had been proved the plaintiff was called, and said that he had lent the defendant Rs. 3,500 on the 17th of October last, and he had signed a Guzerati bond promising to repay it on the 30th of June but had not done so. Interest after the 1st of June was to run at 12 per cent. The amount due up to that date was Rs. 3,797. The Guzerati document was put in as evidence by Mr. Farran.

Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,797, with interest at 12 per cent on Rs 3,500 from the 13th of June till judgment, and costs.

HENRY GAMBLE v. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff, and moved to have the suit postponed for a month. The defendant did not appear.

The defendant, Mr. Inverarity said, was a clerk of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee, and the suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,000, which were deposited in his name by Ruttonjee Eduljee, in the Custom House. Ruttonjee shipped salt to Calcutta, and the Rs. 6,000 were given as security that it would not be shipped elsewhere.

His Lordship granted the application.

VURJEEWANDAS MADHOWDAS AND OTHERS vs. SAMULDAS RAGHOONATHDAS.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 8,687 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 23rd of October 1873.

The defendant appeared in person and stated that he had filed his schedule and admitted the claim in it.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, with stay of execution until further order of the Court.

DINKUR BULAL v. GOPINATH RAMCHUNDER.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant had filed a written statement, asking to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list, and alleging that the mortgaged property in connection with which the suit was brought had been fraudulently sold.

Mr. Tyabjee opposed the application, contending that the defendant's only object in making it was to be allowed to retain possession of the property for other eighteen months. If the application was granted he would at least ask that a receiver should be appointed.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list; the plaintiff might apply for a receiver if he thought he had a good case.

The following suits were struck out as the parties were not in Court:—Dhurumsey Assoo v. Memon Mahomed Hajee, Merwanjee Framjee Panday v. Culliandass Narrotumdass, Dulsookroy Ramlal v. Ramdayal Kissonlal and another, Chooneelal Belasilal v. Chooneelal Roopram, Trimbuck Suntoo Pendhari v. Ramchundur Suntoo Pendhari, Sewram Runchord v. Hurjee Hurriram and others.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(BEFORE MR. GUNPUTRAO BHASKER.)

MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG, AND CO. v. CAPTAIN DRAKEFORD OF THE S.S. ALPS.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 138-12 on account of damages caused by negligence of the defendant to a consignment of hoop iron, and came on for hearing on the 10th inst. before his Honour the fourth judge. Mr. Winter appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Crawford for the defendant. Mr. Winter opened the case by explaining that his clients, Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co., were the consignees of a shipment of 600 bundles of hoop iron, which had been in due course landed at the Elphinstone Bunder, and on the consignees taking delivery of the goods it was discovered that all but 270 bundles of the iron had sustained damage by exposure to rain. In consequence of an advertisement which stated that Messrs. Graham and Co. would give delivery of goods to consignees, no boats were despatched alongside the steamer by the plaintiffs. The steamer had arrived in the harbour on the 5th April last, and it was not till the lapse of a fortnight, that his clients received intimation that their goods were lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. In course of taking delivery, which was commenced immediately on receipt of this notice, the plaintiffs discovered that their goods had suffered considerable damage, and the cause was attributable to a want of due precaution and care on the part of the defendant, in omitting to have warehoused or otherwise protected the said property from the inclemency of the weather. Upon discovering the damage, Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co. immediately communicated with Messrs. Graham and Company, refusing to take delivery, and demanding a survey of the goods. Messrs. Graham and Company, with regard to the survey, referred his clients to Captain Clarke. The survey was accordingly instituted, and the iron pronounced to be damaged. The amount therefore sued for was the sum fixed by the surveyors as the actual loss incurred in consequence of the damage caused.

Mr. Crawford in addressing the Court on behalf of the defence urged that the bill of lading was the true contract between the consignor and his client, Captain Drakeford; and that in the terms of that contract his client was entirely relieved from the liability of any accruing damage; for the bill of lading contained a special clause which exempted his client from the responsibility of injury caused by rain, rust, loss from negligence of captain, pilot or crew, so that he (Mr. Crawford) had no hesitation in asking for a nonsuit on the ground that the case of the plaintiffs was absolutely based upon on the word "damages by rust accruing from your negligence." Besides, Mr. Crawford submitted, proceeding on the merits of the case alone, he was prepared to show that there was no ground to warrant a charge of negligence on the part of the captain.

In course of examination Captain Drakeford stated that he had employed all necessary precaution for the safety of the goods while they were on board, and that when they were deposited at the Elphinstone Bunder, he was positive they were still in good condition; but that immediately from that time, upon the conditions of the bill of lading, he was not considered responsible for damage that might subsequently arise.

Mr. Crawford resumed that the case was perfectly clear, as the terms of the bill of lading was in expression the terms of the contract between the consignor and the defendant; and in support of his client's plea, Mr. Crawford cited a similar instance from vol. 2, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Side, page 393, where the captain of a vessel was held by Justice Sir Robert Phillimore entitled to the benefit of the special clause in the contract.

Mr. Winter here observed that he was willing to admit the words "rust and negligence," but he certainly failed to see the interpretation adopted by the defence. The ship's captain was held in no other light but that of an ordinary carrier, and that as such, he could not possibly limit his liability. It had been admitted that the damage which was complained of had arisen subsequent to the goods leaving the deck of the defendant's vessel, so that it must, as a matter of course, have occurred either in transit, or while the iron was left lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. If it were believed that the responsibility ceased on the part of the captain immediately the goods left his vessel, then it became evident that the liability was transferred to the agents, Messrs. Graham & Co.

His Honour in summing up, observed that it was plain that the bill of lading was the actual contract, and in virtue of that contract, the defendant was exempted from damages accruing from rain and rust. There was no evidence whatever to establish the charge of negligence against the captain, and under the circumstances he had no alternative but to non-suit the case.

The case was accordingly non-suited, and Rs. 32 certified as costs for the defendant.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE CROWN v. RAZA HOSEIN.—We understand that Raza Hosein will take his trial next week before the Commissioner, Colonel Reid. Mr. Jackson prosecutes for the crown, and we hear that a retainer has been offered to Mr. Sackville Davis as counsel for the prisoner. The accused is charged with forging, in June 1867, a deed of release of pension, purporting to be executed by Wazeer Begum, and also forging, in January last, seals of Syed Mahomed Nuki and others. This forgery case has made a great noise, and we shall watch the proceedings with great interest. As both Mr. Davis and Mr. Jackson are eminent as lawyers and advocates, we anticipate a hardly-fought battle. We hope that during the trial facts may be elicited clearing up mysteries which have for some time clouded the horizon of Oudh.—*Lucknow Times*.

CONJURING IN THE PETTAH.—A correspondent has kindly sent us his experiences at a recent conjuring seance in Hill Street. There are two conjurers in Colombo who have been astonishing the natives with their miraculous feats, especially with a ceremony called Anginan, by which they profess to compel certain gods to attend and to manifest their presence by various supernatural signs. The seance was held at a house in Hill Street where a small shed had been fitted up for the performance. A lot of flowers were thrown over a white cloth to present to the gods, and three lights were placed in cocoanut shells, one for each of the principal deities. The performance began with the bringing in of a plate containing some black matter, in the middle of which a circle had been described, and this was handed to the principal sorcerer, who held it behind the lights, while his subordinate with an areca nut sprig in his hand began to repeat incantations, invoking their familiars by name to be present. After these *mantras* had been finished, the principal sorcerer, whose eyes had been fixed intently on the plate, declared that two apparitions, one in black and the other in red apparel, were present and visible. A torch also made its appearance, which the conjuror ordered the red apparition to seize, which he did with some reluctance, but no sooner had he done so than the other grasped the light which was extinguished in the scuffle between them. The spirits then gave the conjuror to understand by signs that the place which had been selected for the *seance* was holy ground, and that they could not in consequence yield obedience to his order. Our correspondent was then ordered to make his ablutions, and when he had done so he was told to take the plate in his hand and hold it behind the light. Our correspondent deposes that in this position he saw "a bullock's head and two goblins of a sombre appearance of the height of two feet." The exhibition of *diablerie* appears have been too much for our correspondent's nerve, for his account terminates rather abruptly.—*Ceylon Times*.

REPORTS ON THE TRADE OF THE PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT FOR 1873.

IT has been so frequently brought to notice that the means do not exist of obtaining accurate or reliable information regarding the statistics of trade of the Persian Gulf, either on the Persian or Arabian side, that it is almost needless to repeat the statement. The system everywhere obtaining of managing the Custom Houses, and the absence of official returns accessible to the public, readily account for this difficulty.

All that can be expected is a collection of as many facts and as close an approximation to the real truth as circumstances admit.

Without assistance from those who, though of the unofficial class, are practically interested in estimating commerce, it would be difficult to obtain much information of value. My obligations in this respect to gentlemen residing in Bushire are elsewhere mentioned.

The sea-borne traffic of the Persian Gulf may be considered as branching in three divisions—

1st.—The through commerce between Turkish Arabian ports and other countries.

2nd.—The trade with the Arabian portion of the coast of the Gulf.

3rd—That of the Persian Coast.

With the first class this report is not concerned, and will have only to deal with the Persian and Independent Arab coasts.

It may, however, be requisite to make a few observations on the trade with the interior of Persia in so far as that is connected with the ports of the southern coast.

The vessels conducting the Arabian trade of the Gulf may be divided into three classes: (1) steamer; (2) square-rigged vessels; (3) native craft.

Steam communication with the Persian Gulf once started has rapidly increased. Its progress has been frequently made the subject of report by the late Resident. The mail steamers are fortnightly. In the year 1873 monthly communication was established with London through the Suez Canal. The occasional steamers unconnected with the British India Steam Navigation Company which visit the Gulf are few in number. Turkish steamers traverse the Persian Gulf, but in connection almost exclusively with Turkish territory.

The visit of square-rigged vessels to the upper part of the Gulf are not frequent; yearly cargoes are run from Batavia. The native vessels run everywhere and distribute goods to all parts of the Gulf.

The chief ports and centres of trade in the Gulf are Bushire Linga, Bunder Abbas, and Bahrein. Bushire and Linga chiefly supply the province of Fars, and are the great ports of exit for its surplus produce. The trade of these ports is, however, connected with that of a large portion of Persia, at least as far as Tehran and Yezd, and indirectly as far as Khorasan. Bunder Abbas is the natural port of the province of Kerman, and the ramifications of its business extend upwards to Yezd and Khorasan. Bahrein is conveniently situated to be an entrepot for the Arabian trade, and is much used as such. The commercial importance of these islands is not inconsiderable. All the ports which have been mentioned are ports of call for the mail steamers.

It would be tedious and perhaps of little use to endeavour to estimate the resources of all the smaller ports of the Persian side. Their trade is active enough, and the exports, as from the ports of the Beni-Kaab, in wool, ghee, and grain, are considerable. A portion of these, however, and the chief articles of import—piece-goods for example—are included in the returns of the chief ports. Mohammerah has doubtless a large and important trade, but it is not intended at present to attempt to estimate it.

The other ports of the Persi-Arab district are Bunder Mashoor, Hindian, and Darakee, &c.

On the Persian side commerce is conducted by Europeans, Persians, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Khojahs, Hindoos.

On the Arabian Coast trade is almost exclusively in the hands of the Hindoo and Khoja communities.

In Persia the merchants who have acquired great wealth are few, and with increased competition the number would scarcely increase.

The famine of 1871 caused the failure of many cloth merchants of Bushire.

In previous reports, statements drawn up from the records of the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Bombay, and Sind, have been submitted, showing the value of the import and export trade between those ports and the Persian Gulf. The latest of these was for the year 1868-69.

Through the courtesy of the Collectors of Customs at the above Indian ports, I have received similar information for the years 1869-70 to 1872-73 inclusive.

This information is exhibited in tables marked A. B. C.

It must be borne in mind that the figures include the trade with Muscat.

Calcutta in former years drew large supplies of salt from the south coast of Persia through Muscat. This trade appears to have decreased from causes which it is probable are well known to the Department of Revenue and Commerce. The aggregate imports to Calcutta have decreased nearly by one-half in four years.

The exports from Calcutta to the Gulf have kept tolerably steady for the same period, and show latterly a slight increase. The chief articles being grain, indigo, silk, raw and manufactured.

The Bombay trade with the Persian Gulf, import and export, has steadily decreased for four years. The same remark applies to the trade with Sind.

Taking the aggregate of the three ports, the total imports from the—

Gulf for 1869-70 are ...	... ...	Rs. 1,38,88,437
Exports...	... ...	„ 1,38,25,373

The equality being remarkable.

For the year 1872-73 the figures are—

Imports from Gulf	... ...	Rs. 86,68,573
Exports...	... ...	„ 1,23,75,698

The produce of Persia in Oman being less in the latter year.

The total value of the trade between these three ports of India and the Gulf was—

For 1869-70	... ...	Rs. 2,77,13,810
„ 1872-73	... ...	„ 2,14,44,721
Decrease		...Rs. 62,69,089

No similar returns are available for these years for an estimate of trade with Java, Singapore, Mauritius, &c.

In the year 1866 Colonel Pelly estimated the Gulf trade at £5,000,000 sterling, as follows:—

To and from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta	... ...	£ 3,000,000
Singapore and Mauritius	... ...	„ 1,500,000
Kurrachee and Red Sea	... ...	„ 500,000
Total	...	£ 5,000,000

The famine of 1871, carrying off untold numbers in Persia, of course greatly affected trade for the time.

It is also to be remarked that a direct trade has sprung up between the Gulf and England; some information as to this latter trade and that with Batavia may be gleaned from the tables in the appendices, showing particulars of the exports and imports of Bushire, &c.

Persian Coast, Bushire. Bushire is first in commercial importance of the sea ports of Persia, and here reside the principal merchants. Tables marked D, E, F, contain the best available information regarding the tonnage of shipping and the nature and value of the imports and exports. The various articles are shown in alphabetical order, and the estimates are for twelve months preceding 1st January 1874. These estimates must be regarded as approximative only.

The imports are estimated at	...	Rs. 46,02,925
The Exports ditto	...	„ 39,20,729

Similar tabular statements are framed for Linga and Bunder Abbas, *vide* tables G, H, I, and J, K, L. (Tables K and L not received.)

Productions of South Persia.—Cereals. In the districts bordering the sea cereals are grown in considerable quantities, and of excellent qualities. In the neighbourhood of Bunder Abbas wheat is grown as fine as any in the world; it is said since the famine year the export of grain has been interdicted.

Cotton. The export trade in cotton is stated to be capable of great development. This was shown during the American civil war, when the export rose from next to nothing to 100,000 bales annually. At present, owing to difficulties of transit, &c, the rate of duty is prohibitory, the chance of profit being insufficient to induce merchants to operate. It is considered that with greater management and facilities a large trade would spring up in cotton, and consequently that it would be a wise measure for the Persian Government to reduce the export duty in this article until improved communications are established, or even to abolish duty. The increased export would make a proportionate return of imports, which would be the source of enhanced revenue.

There are probably other articles of export and import to which analogous remarks would apply; such considerations have, however, as yet little weight with Persian officials.

Opium. Persian opium is grown in Khorassan and the districts about Yezd and Ispahan, whence it is brought to Bushire and Bunder Abbas for export to China and England. The trade has in recent times assumed considerable proportions. The quality is good, but it is said that adulteration is now so extensively practised as to bid fair to check the trade with China, unless the Persian authorities take measures to prevent fraud.

Carpets. Export of carpets is said to be on the increase, and less wool is exported in consequence.

Specie. It is noticeable that the quantity of specie exported is much in excess of imports. This has been the case for the last century, I am given to understand, and to this fact many merchants attribute the exhaustion of commerce. The inconvenience of the want of money has been very much felt, transactions being in consequence suspended or effected by barter. Increased productions would probably remedy this evil.

Imports—Piece-goods. The imports of piece-goods at Bushire during the year 1873 are estimated at about 17¼ lakhs of rupees. This branch of trade is chiefly in the hands of British merchants, who have pushed it in spite of disadvantages and discouragements, with great success. This result is due to their energy and perseverance. The prospects of the trade have interest, as a competition with northern route has long existed, and the contest may still be renewed. The goods of this description formerly reached Central Persia by Tabreez and Tehran. Recently the southern route has obtained the preference, but improved communication in the north would again give great advantages to the north.

Indigo. Imports of Indigo from Bengal have decreased owing to decrease of means; the inhabitants use more of the inferior quality from Sind.

Sugar. Imports of sugar have decreased in late years. Batavia has now the preference over Mauritius, Siam, and Bengal.

Trade of Lingah. The trade of Lingah has not so close bearing on the general commerce of Persia as that of Bushire; for Lingah is greatly used as an "entrepot" or port of deposit for goods from foreign countries intended for distribution round the Gulf. It is also a depot for pearls.

Prospect of trade in South Persia. It is well known that of late years the steam communication with Persia has largely developed; a greater degree of attention has been directed to Persia; rumours abound of improvements of Government and land communication, and schemes have been devised for developing the resources of the country. Notwithstanding all this, the merchants of the south do not appear sanguine as to the trade prospects.

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CUSTOMS AND REVENUES.

At the sea ports the customs are generally farmed out to the highest bidder, who is not uncommonly the Governor of the town.

The Minister of Commerce sometimes takes the lease of all the Custom Houses of Persia, sub-letting to various persons.

The Bushire customs were let to a person of Ispahan in 1873 for 32,000 tomans, or Rs. 1,28,000.

The Governor collects the land revenue, paying a fixed sum to the Central Government.

The districts of Bushire are assessed at about Rs. 1,50,000. Octroi duties are also levied at Bushire gate.

The farmer of customs employs his own servants to manage, Government officials not interfering. The transactions are kept secret, no returns being required by the Government.

The system is felt to be inconvenient by traders.

Duty. European merchants pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem* in money or kind on exports and imports, in accordance with treaty stipulations. This payment frees them from internal transit duties.

Native merchants pay in an established scale, varying for different articles. The tables marked M, N, show these rates.

The working of the arrangements as regards Europeans is not invariably to their advantage. There are certain articles which will not bear 5 per cent.; unless private arrangements could be made with the Custom House officials, Europeans would be debarred from trading in these goods. Each Custom House being, as a rule, independent of others, the farmers at the interior towns naturally dislike a system which prevents their getting a share of duty in foreign imports and exports: no doubt annoyances occur in consequence. The general result is, however, favourable to the trade of the foreigners.

At Lingah the duty is uniformly 2½ per cent. for all, and at Bunder Abbass 3½ per cent.

With the exception of the islands of Bahrein, the trade of the Arab ports is comparatively petty. A small band of

Arab Coast. Banyans usually reside at each place and make little more than a bare living.

The prosperity of the coastal Arabs depends mainly on the pearl fisheries. The total outturn of these was estimated by Colonel Pelly in 1865 at 40 lakhs of rupees, or £400,000. There is no reason to suppose that any remarkable increase or decrease in the trade has since occurred.

Bahrein. The trade of Bahrein has been flourishing of late years. The accompanying tables, marked O, P, and Q, speak for themselves. They have been drawn up from information carefully collected by the News Agent. It will be readily observed from the figures that Bahrein, like Lingah, is a depot whence other ports and districts draw supplies of certain articles imported to Bahrein from other places. The table Q shows the amount of revenue of the Chief and the sources whence derived. The aggregate is double what it was estimated at twenty years ago.

Pirate Coast. The tables marked R, S, T, U, V, W, exhibit the import and export trade of the ports of Abu-Thebi, Debey, Sharkha, Ajman, Umm-el-Kawein, and Ras-el-Kheima, situate on the Arab littoral know as the Pirate Coast. The table X shows the number and tonnage of native craft trading with the port of Shargah, where a native agent resides.

E. C. ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel,
H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The trade of Muscat appears to have slightly declined during the past year. The value of both imports and exports being below those of the year before. This was—however, to have been expected, owing to internal dissensions and other causes. Muscat has been slowly and steadily declining as a commercial port for some years.

Muscat being entirely cut off from the interior by the hills surrounding it, its trade is inseparably connected with that of the neighbouring town of Muttra, distant about two miles by sea, where there is a good anchorage for country craft. It is here the caravans from the interior concentrate, and where Arabs chiefly obtain their requirements in exchange for produce. The Khojas and petty dealers mostly dwell in Muttra, but the wealthy and the influential Hindoo merchants, who carry on or control the principal commercial operations, reside in Muscat.

About ten square-rigged vessels trading with India and Persian Gulf ports are owned in Muscat, besides country craft. A good part of the trade is carried on in the British India Steam Navigation Company's line of mail steamers.

The exports of Muscat are exceeded by the imports. These are rice, piece goods, metals, sugar, coffee, &c., &c. The Bengal famine has exercised a considerable influence on the market, the importation of rice this year having been reduced thereby to about one-third of the usual quantity.

The exports are dates, pressed and dry, grain, salt-fish, salt, shark-fins, cotton, pearls, &c., &c. Dates are the principal production of Oman, and as they form one of the staple foods of the people, the annual consumption of the country, in addition to the quantity exported, is enormous.

The manufactures of Oman are almost confined to textile fabrics and pottery. The chief seat of the former industry is the province of El Batinah, whence the cloth is exported chiefly to Zanzibar and Yemen. The potteries are at Nezwa, El Rostak, Muttra, &c., &c., but are not of much importance.

The customs farm is still in the hands of the same Hindoo firm that has held it for the last 200 years. The amount paid to the Sultan for the farm for the past twelve months was 1,20,000 dollars. This, however, includes not only the customs duties properly so called, but also transit dues on produce from the interior, petty monopolies, &c. There are six branches or stations of the Muscat Custom House.

There is no duty on exports. The tariff on imports is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Transshipment duties 5 per cent. Dates are charged Rs. 1-8 to 2-8 per camel-load.

Wharfage and weighing, half anna per package.

The exchange during the past year has ranged from Rs. 208 to 224 per 100 dollars.

The accompanying tables show the approximate values of exports and imports, and the average tonnage of vessels. It is impossible to obtain correct returns of the trade of this port.

S. B. MILES, Major,
H. B. M.'s Acting Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

MR. LYALL AND PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE have already given extracts from Mr. Lyall's paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, controverting some statements of Professor Max Müller, made, on a late occasion, when he occupied the pulpit of Westminster Abbey, and from the Professor's rejoinder thereto: and we need only give our readers a very brief summary of the controversy before making our [illegible] remarks on the manner in which the disputants [illegible]cquitted themselves. Professor Max Müller, it will be remembered, in the lecture or sermon referred to, divided the six great religions of the world into three missionary religions—Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam; and three non-missionary religions, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, and Brahmanism; and he seems to have urged that the latter three were dying or dead, Brahmanism at least dead, because it could not stand the light of day, because the worship of Siva and Vishnu was more barbarous than that of Jupiter and Apollo, because it had ceased to produce champions, prophets, and martyrs. "The decisive battle for the dominion of the world would have to be fought out among the three missionary religions." Mr. Lyall demurs to this statement that Brahmanism is dead; he points out that its vitality is shown in two ways—*first*, by the gradual Brahmanizing of the non-Aryan tribes of India, which is still going on; and *secondly*, by the working of the devotees and spiritual teachers who form new sects, which sects, after a generation or two, sink into the bosom of Brahmanism, carrying with them the proselytes whom they have gathered from non-Brahmanistic communities. He asserts that Islam and Christianity have of late years either contracted in India, or at all events have made no advance commensurate with that of Brahmanism; and he traces the causes of this partly to unfavourable political circumstances, and partly to the nature of Brahmanism, which is indigenous, is more than a religion, a social system, furnishing just the sort of rules which the people of India want, and is nourished by constant miraculous agency and "relays of divine embodiments." He thinks that Brahmanism being a religion of infinite creative power will, so far from perishing, meet new circumstances by new expedients, and transform itself, if need be, again and again; and finally he protests against a forecast of the future of India, which leaves Brahmanism out of the question, and suggests as more probable a general break-up of society owing to the contact with European ideas, and the discredit into which old forms of faith are likely to fall, in the absence of anything to replace them. It is needless to say that Mr. Lyall has conducted his argument with perfect courtesy, that his style is graceful, and his judgment sound, and that his knowledge of the life of the people and of the events which are going on in India gives him advantages over his antagonist, which the Professor fully recognizes.

We are disappointed with Professor Max Müller's reply. He admits the truth of every statement of fact which Mr. Lyall has made and takes refuge in the assertion that he used the term Brahmanism with a different meaning from that which Mr. Lyall gives it. This seems to us the keynote of defeat, or at all events a most damaging admission. Of all people an author who maintains the possibility of a science of religion, who, in the opinion of some, has created that science, who in any case has contributed largely to its development, should be alive to the advantage of correct, strict, and scientific nomenclature. In making a comparative estimate of the value of different religions, he should take the religion as a whole, and not, as Professor Max Müller does, judge it only by a limited and special aspect of it. He should not treat Brahmanism now, in Mr. Lyall's words, as "that religion of the Hindoos which refers for its orthodoxy to Brahmanic scriptures and tradition, which adores the Brahmanic Gods and their incarnations, venerates the cow, observes certain rules of intermarriage and the sharing of food, and which regards the Brahman's presence as necessary to all essential rites," and again, in a totally different sense, as the mere popular worship of Siva and Vishnu. It is that popular worship which is dead, he now seems to say, or rather dying; that is to say (with all due deference to observers on the spot) it is in fact an anachronism in the nineteenth century, though there are millions of men, women, and children in India, who still believe in it. Just so the American politician qualified his bold statement that he "smelt a rat:"—

"That is, I mean, it seems to me so,
But of the people think I'm wrong,
I wun't deny but what I be so,
And, fact, it don't smell *very strong*."

No one is better qualified than Professor Max Müller to know, what he has taught many of us, that the Hindoo religion is, and always has been, whatever of blind grovelling superstition it may contain, something more and better than a mere superstition; that it has always encouraged eminent minds to look beneath the surface and shell of things; that its sacred books and much of its popular literature (witness the *Folk-Songs of Southern India*) dwell with preference and unction on those ideas which a Christian must not hesitate to call *truths*, which are at the basis of all religions that have ever been good for anything, perhaps of all religions without exception; that not only now but at all times throughout the history of Hindooism, all Hindoos that could read and write and think smiled at the notion that an idol had any real objective power, that the three eyes of Siva or the four arms of Vishnu had any but an allegorical significance. If Brahmanism is really dead because there are Brahmanists who disbelieve in gross idolatry, then it was always dead; in fact, it came into the world still-born, for its beginnings are singularly free from gross idolatry, and the Professor himself warms into unction when he describes the worship inculcated in the Upanishads—"a worship so pure, so exalted, so deeply human, so truly divine, that every man can join in it without apostacy, whether he be born a Jew, a Gentile, or a Christian." Surely this method of argument is beating the air. The true issue in this part of the controversy, which hangs after all very loosely on the subject of missionary religions, is whether the Brahmanic system is really losing its hold upon the masses.

We are of those who think that it is, and Professor Max Müller has not risen to the full strength of his argument against Mr. Lyall. He might have replied to Mr. Lyall's argument about the Hindooising of non-Aryan communities, that the change pointed out is a social much more than a religious change; that the Gond, or Bheel, or Munipooree Chief who adopts Hindooism, dons the sacred thread, and becomes a Rajpoot, is not convinced by the truth of the religion, but only attracted by its respectability; that Hindooism gives personal importance to a chief of savages; that it is the form and the only form in which civilization, culture, general superiority have ever appeared to him; that he takes the plunge unsolicited and unpersuaded, and even has to purchase the support of a Brahman, and wring concessions out of a priesthood holding back from no pretended coyness, but from real reluctance, to minister to a low-born alien; that, in a word, the new religion appears to him not as a vital influence forcibly occupying his soul, but as a great established fact, to which, if he conform himself, life will be easier for him. All this, he might have added, is compatible with increasing deadness in Hindooism. Hindooism is there—that is all, and like a still ocean, to recur to Mr. Lyall's metaphor, receives the tumbling fragments of the "ethnical frontier;" but it is not like the fire, which conquers and transforms them; it holds them in purely mechanical solution, and suffers them to re-arrange themselves almost intact within its careless and capacious bosom. Mr. Lyall himself puts much of this clearly enough, though it scarcely supports his thesis of the vitality of Hindooism. To his second argument, that of the frequency of sectarian developments, we should have expected the reply that sects are born under two conditions. They may arise in the infancy of a religion while its dogmas are still unsetteled, and prove material helps to the settling and shaping of these dogmas; just as the sects of early Christianity gave birth to the creeds, the sects of early Buddhism necessitated the settlement of the Canon in general councils. But there follows a period during which the throwing out of sects ceases—a period when the church, complete in dogma, satisfies the intellect while it still retains the fullness of life which occupies the heart. When the tendency to run into sects again displays itself, it is the corruption of the parent body, the stagnation of its blood, which engenders them; the vitality, which has no adequate scope within the organism, throws itself off in new and abnormal forms. The sects which arise in the bosom of Hindooism at this day are struggling elements of vitality born of putrescence, like Coleridge's water-snakes, produced when "the very deep did rot." The immediate and striking effect of all these disturbances of thought is to destroy the reverence for Hindoo caste rules and religious observances. They always commence with an assertion of the equality of men in opposition to the Hindoo principle. And though when we watch the single sect we find it in the course of a generation or two quietly resolving itself again into conformity, yet the number and continual new birth of the sects tend to keep up a constant agitation, which cannot but weaken Hindooism. Taken as a whole, they are an expression of dissatisfaction with the Brahmanical order in the bosom of communities subjected to it. We think, too, that the Professor should have stated with more clearness his reasons for thinking Brahmanism dead, or at least in a fair way to die. It is so very big, so spreading, so invertebrate, that it will take, like Charles the Second, an unconscionably long time dying; it has no specially vital parts; it cannot be finished off at a blow; it will rather rot alive than decently die and be done with. Are there any signs that the process has commenced? In Bengal [illegible] tably it has; and Bengal occupies, we must re[illegible] a larger space in the European horizon th[illegible] other part of India. Bengalees have an a[illegible] voice, and use the English language[illegible] have an irrepressible kind of self-asserti[illegible] like to be heard; they visit Europe in [illegible] ing numbers. Now, any one who judges Ind[illegible] what Bengalees think and say, may easily jum[illegible] conclusion that Brahmanism is very near its l[illegible] But the same process is going on, though not [illegible] ly, in other parts of India. The power and influence of Brahmans is visibly declining; the extravagances of the system—self-immolation, self-torture, naked and repulsive asceticism—have disappeared, or are disappearing; pilgrimages are yearly less frequent; endowments are rarer; caste-rules are relaxed; people are less prepared to make sacrifices of any kind for their belief. Brahmanism has transformed itself in various ways to meet various adversaries; its history is a history of compromises; but it has proved itself inadequate so far to make head against the spirit of the age—the spirit which English rule has introduced into India, and which Mr. Lyall aptly characterizes as a rather cynical middle-class utilitarianism. Thin as the varnish of Western civilization which we impose upon those subjected to our influence is said to be, it has its effect. The Hindoo is beginning to forget his religion; he has never formally deposed it, but it is shunted out of sight by school lessons, by office work, by litigation, by newspapers, by the whole routine of the life which we have introduced. Nor is this change altogether bad. With the shallow learning of the British Philistine may come perhaps some of his virtues; and the hooting crowd which the other day dogged the Mohunt of Tarkesar when carried to jail, may indicate that the day of priestly privilege is over, that if priests do not behave themselves they will have no more impunity than other folks. We are at the beginning of the end, but what that end may be is a matter for anxious thought. Most certainly the Buddhist and the Islamite will have little to say to it. We cordially agree with Mr. Lyall that all the notes of a dead religion are shown more distinctly by these than by Brahmanism. The Mahomedan propagandism which goes on at this moment in Eastern Bengal, and which imbues the poor weak peasants who come under its influence with something of the old martyr-spirit, so that of the Bengalees who fell in the fights on our western frontier in General Chamberlain's campaign, not one was found with his back turned towards the foe, is an exceptional phenomenon on a small scale. No great Mahomedan movement is now probable. And Christianity, as our missionaries teach it, has in it something so alien to the Hindoo intellect, that success cannot be expected under some indigenous sectarian development, which would probably meet with much opposition from those who would possibly be wise to encourage it.

We conclude with a few words upon the Professor's general argument. One statement of his lays him open to a charge of much weakness. We mean where he describes the missionary religions as "those in which the spreading of the truth and conversion of unbelievers are raised to the rank of a religious duty by the founder and his immediate followers." In these words he cuts the ground from under his feet, for his three non-missionary religions are just those of the origin of which we know least, while evidence from results seems to show that at one time they must have displayed great missionary zeal. Indeed in the case of Brahmanism we know what happened. How is it that whole nations of alien blood, such as the Dravidian nations of Southern India, were converted to Brahmanism? Not by the infusion of Aryan blood, and by the onward march of Aryan conquest; but by the efforts, continued for centuries, of a handful of Aryan monks and hermits, the "Einsiedlerei" as the Germans call it: in fact the history of this conversion gives a close parallel to the history of the conversion of Germany to Christianity in the early part of the middle ages. So with Zoroastrianism. Born in an obscure corner of Bactria, it possessed itself by missionary efforts of the whole Persian empire. As to Judaism we cannot speak so distinctly; its origins are little known; but there are traditions which indicate that the conversion of aliens preceded the formation of an isolated and individual nation, while in more recent times its isolation gave way on occasion to fierce bursts of missionary zeal. When we read in Josephus that John Hyrcanus, having conquered the Edomites, "permitted them to stay in their country if they would submit to circumcision and make use of the laws of the Jews," and how his son, Aristobulus converted the Ituræans in the same way, we seem to be reading some history of Islamite zeal. Nor were the more peaceable methods of conversion unknown. Those who, in the words of Christ, "compassed sea and land to make one proselyte," who in the palmiest days of the Roman Empire made so many conversions as to force the Senate into special restrictive laws, are not to be lightly classed as a non-missionary people. If there is to be a science of religions, it must, above all things, in its first stage collect and arrange its data with scrupulous correctness, and then, and not till then, proceed to inferences.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE WINNING OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

IT was an anxious luncheon time for very many. The Ides of March had come indeed, but they were not yet gone. It was true that before the Ides had come many a crack rifle shot had been put out of suspense. There is the glorious uncertainty of rifle shooting, as well as of racing, matrimony, and sundry other things: and it had never been more strongly exemplified than in the first stage of this year's contest for the Queen's Prize. In the sixty to whom fortune and good shooting had awarded the privilege of shooting in the second stage there were indeed many well-known marksmen; five men in this *corps d'elite* bore on their arms no fewer than five badges indicating that as many times before they had shot up into the "Queen's Sixty." But the list comprised the name of no man who had already won the blue ribbon of the shooting year. Not a few Queen's Prizemen had been among the competitors in the first stage, but not one of them had succeeded in getting further. Angus Cameron, the only man who has yet achieved the winning the prize twice, must now shoot from the left shoulder, and with the left eye, for the once keen right eye has now lost its cunning, and Kinginssie has to mourn the deterioration of its famous marksman. Michie, the possessor of countless whatnots, won as regimental prizes at the London Scottish shooting range, failed this year to stimulate the hopes of the dwellers in canvas under the shadow of the rampant lion. Humphry, the winsome young prizeman of '71, has left the University, to whose Rifle Corps he brought glory so great, and either his luck or the skill of hand and eye has deserted him now that he stands in the ranks of the "Devil's Own." Not this year was it permitted to the stout sons of Auld Reekie to hope for a repetition of the proud and noisy joy with which they hoisted the sturdy Menzies on to their brawny shoulders; for Menzies had been weighed in the balance in the first stage, and had been found wanting. The old drama which has *Væ Victis* for its title had been played yet once again; and the fifty tents which the day before had been struck in the Associated Camp told of the luckless homegoing of many men who the week before had come to Wimbledon full of keen aspirations to win the Queen's Prize.

By luncheon time the day's field of battle had already been strewn with dead; for the skirmishing, which was the prelude to the great struggle, was over and past. In the morning had taken place the shooting at the 800 and the 900 yards ranges, and of the sixty combatants, many had been thus early placed *hors de combat*. The first stage is shot with Snider rifles; and the Martini-Henry, the rifle used in the second stage, had wrought the ruin of many a likely chance. Ensign Hunt, H.A.C., was out of the hunt, having shaken his nerves by a successful attempt to burst the barrel of his rifle, an end which he had consummated by leaving his jag there in the immediate society of the charge. The jag, disdaining obscurity, had struggled into notice by the summary process of blowing out a piece of the rifle, and the bullet took an erratic and indeed ubiquitous flight, since every one within a hundred yards' distance of the marksman declared that he heard it whiz by within an inch of his ear. Young, the winner of the silver medal, the best man of his year in the first stage, had retired after a shot or two at the 800 yards' range, protesting that his rifle shot with incomprehensible wildness—"all over the place," as he himself expressed it. There were indeed general complaints of the Martini-Henry, and these are shared in by the men of the regular regiments to which this weapon has already been issued. Its recoil is so great that bruised shoulders and contused cheeks result from its use; one Volunteer yesterday morning had his nose bled by the "kick" of the weapon, and Lord Ducie gave permission that the competitors should be at liberty to bind their handkerchiefs round the butts of their rifles to deaden the effect of the recoil. Nothing is more hostile to good shooting than inequality in the "pull" of a rifle's trigger, and so unequal was the pull of the Martini-Henry rifles issued to the marksmen in this competition that the Council found it necessary to suspend the testing of the pull altogether. This inequality of pull may have been an incidental defect, but the strength of the recoil is a standing characteristic of the Martini-Henry, and is a blot upon its excellence which will become the more notorious the more that this rifle, the future weapon of the British army, comes into use.

But if the morning's shooting at the shorter ranges had snuffed out some chances that had seemed brilliant, it had also brought some men to the front as prominent favourites. The Scots were cannily jubilant after their fashion, for Sergeant Rae, of the 1st Lanarkshire, had made the top score—57—at the shorter ranges. Next to him—*proximus sed longo intervallo*—came Private Atkinson, of the 1st Durham, with a score of 51, and the third best score at the shorter ranges had been achieved by Sergeant Tarleton, of the 5th Lancashire, who had made 50. During the luncheon hour Sergeant Rae was assiduously sequestered from intercommunication with his species. He was immured in a tent in the "Glasgow Line" of the associated Camp, and two captains of his corps kept watch and ward over him, warning all sundry persons away from the immediate vicinity. It was reported that he was sternly forbidden any other refreshment than a biscuit and a glass of ginger-beer, and that a member of the corps was summarily put under arrest for [illegible]esting the administration of a dram. Doctors notoriously differ in the management of the system, and of another Scottish favourite it is rumoured that his comrades were improving his [illegible] by the exhibition of a glass of unadulterated [illegible] every ten minutes. It was altogether a nervous, [illegible] time for those only interested in the shooting as lookers; how much more so, then, for the competitors themselves? A little band of them, as the time for recommencing the firing drew nigh, might have been observed listening to last words of advice and experience from the lips of a very famous shot. "Try my plan," quoth the modern Nestor of the Queen's Prize list; "I just lay town on my pelly an' popped away."

Half-past two, and the bang of the first signal gun makes the glasses jingle on Jennison's tables, and stirs the late tarriers over the midday bitter. Before the second gun has fired the competitors who remain in have been paraded at the firing points, and are formed up in line two deep, while Lord Ducie addresses to them a few remarks concerning the alterations in the regulations. Not a moment is lost in commencing the momentous work of the afternoon. The line breaks up, and each squad is marched to its own firing point, of which there are eight, lettered correspondingly to the targets from A to H. At each firing point sits impassive under his umbrella, and with eye at telescope, the non-commissioned officer of the regulars, who is charged with the important duty of reading, announcing, and registering the result of each shot. The officer in charge begins his patrol of inspection and control, and the firing at the 1,000 yards' range commences. This year some important improvements are carried out in the arrangements at the firing point. No person except competitors and officials are allowed inside the ropes on any pretext, and thus the confusion and noise, as well as such interference with competitors on the part of good-natured but injudicious friends as lost Mr. Pullman the prize last year, is absolutely abolished. No coaching is permitted, the effusive bottle-holders with the telescopes are done away with, the competitors rely solely on themselves, and the shooting proceeds in a much more rapid and orderly fashion than in previous years. But although the space inside the ropes is kept clear, outside them all the world may congregate if it pleases. And very large and enthusiastic is the crowd which has gathered here, its front hollowed out into a crescent by the contour of the reserve space, its rear straggling raggedly away nearly as far as the tramway. Friends discern the competitor in whom they are interested, and form in an enthusiastic little phalanx in rear of his squad. At B firing point Tarleton and Atkinson are firing, Rae is one of the squad which is detailed to H. His friends visibly droop when the news percolates gradually to the ropes that the first three of his seven shots were misses, and it is but poor consolation that he had three in hand above Atkinson when he began at this range. As for the latter, the firing in the squad to which he belonged was so rapid that he had fired all his seven shots almost before there was time to gather the intermediate details of his score. He left off with a total score of 64, while as yet Rae, standing at 62, had two more shots to fire. Clearly the contest, then, lay between these two, for those except Rae who had yet shots in hand, had too much leeway to make up, and of those who had finished Atkinson had the best score. Winser, of the 1st Sussex, had scored but 62, although his rifle was practically the deadliest of any, for throughout the competition, from the shortest to the longest range, no "miss" fell to be registered on his score. Tarlston, M'Vittie, 7th Dumfriesshire, and Bosset, 19th Middlesex, had each made 61 in all; but of all these, Atkinson, with his score of 64, had the mastery. Was Rae, in his turn, with those two shots of his in hand, to get the mastery of Atkinson and win the prize, or was he, as did Pullman last year, to miss twice in succession at the critical moment and lose the prize after it seemed that everything was over but shouting? All the interest converged on H firing point, behind which quietly knelt [illegible], a square-built, sunburnt man, in a dark-blue uniform with red facings, and wearing a cap with a "Rob Roy" check band round it. On the ever-silent crowd there fell a yet deeper silence as he rose, stepped slowly to the firing point, stood a while—an irritatingly long while to the watchers—as he adjusted his rifle, and then deliberately lay down. He dwelt long on his shot, but at length he pulled trigger, and lay supine watching for the result. You might have heard a pin fall in the strained silent excitement with which the spectators waited to hear whether the iron target gave back the faint yet sharp "ping," which marks the impact of a bullet on it. The hush was broken by shouts. "A miss! a miss!" was the cry. But it was no miss. The marker signalled an "outer," which scores two, and then the clamour changed to shouts of "a tie; a tie!" And verily a tie it was; the first dead heat that has ever occurred in the contest of the winning of this prize. Atkinson and Rae had each made 64, and there must follow the thrilling excitement of shooting off the tie.

The question was whether the tie should be shot off then and there. The members of the Council gathered on the firing point, and it was wisely decided that there should be no delay. But some delay did occur. Atkinson had become invisible to the naked eye, and the rumour ran around that his comrades had withdrawn him to indulge in premature festivity. Rae, after waiting some time, also attempted an escape from the immediate scene of action, but was recaptured and brought back. Presently Lord Ducie reappeared, accompanied by Atkinson, and after a short consultation he announced that the two had agreed to shoot off the tie at once, each man to fire five shots, and the issue to be decided by the aggregate of the five shots. E and F targets were selected, and the firing points were cleared of all save officials. The Scot seemed nervous, the Durham man, a compact little fellow, in a dark uniform, and wearing a shako surmounted by a tuft, appeared cool and self-contained. The predilection of the crowd was clearly for the English champion, as was evinced by the burst of cheering which followed each of his successful shots. Cheering, shooting, and, indeed, the world in general, the little Durham marksman took with praiseworthy equanimity. Rae fired first and missed, Atkinson responding with a centre. The second shot of both was a miss, only whereas Rae missed his third shot also Atkinson scored a bullseye, and when, at his fourth shot, he repeated the exploit he was vehemently cheered, for that fourth shot decided the match, since Rae, who had scored an inner with his fourth fire, could not possibly now retrieve the leeway of his three initiatory misses. But he made an outer with his fifth fire to Atkinson's miss, and then the officer on duty announced that Atkinson had scored 14 to Rae's 5, and that consequently Atkinson was the winner. Whereupon, to the sound of a mighty cheer, two of Atkinson's comrades hoisted him on their shoulders, and marched off with him to the Council tent. There all the formalities were complied with, and Atkinson, formally announced the winner of the Queen's Prize for 1874, was borne away in triumph to the sound of music into the camp of the Victorias, where libations were poured forth according to our modern method in honour of his victory. It was stated that although the tie was shot off for the honour and the medal, Rae and Atkinson had previously agreed to divide the 250*l*. which is the pecuniary guerdon, and that the Council consented to this somewhat prosaic arrangement.

Mr. Atkinson is a working joiner and builder, 33 years of age, and was born at Northallerton, where he received his first instruction in shooting, under Sergeant Dyer. Finding business slack in the small Yorkshire borough, Atkinson removed to Stockton-on-Tees, where he became a member of the 1st Durham Administrative Battalion. He and his brother have figured frequently in the York county competitions, where, on account of the remarkably close resemblance between the two, the scorers had frequently no small difficulty in keeping their records distinct, and avoiding giving credit to the one for the score of the other. Since coming up to shoot for the Queen's, Private Atkinson has been staying, not in camp, but in London, but little noticed and but little known, until his superior steadiness and skill placed him in the proud position of the champion shot of the year.—*Daily News*, July 15.

GREAT SHAM FIGHT AT ALDERSHOT.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Reveillée must have sounded very early at Marlborough House yesterday morning, if indeed there had been any going to bed at all; for the special train which had been ordered for the conveyance of the Princes to Aldershot was timed to leave Waterloo at half-past four, and the punctuality of the illustrious passengers enabled it to start to the minute. While as yet most Londoners were in their first sleep, its freight had already begun to gather on the strangely silent Waterloo platform. Among the first to arrive were Sir Richard Airey, the Adjutant-General, and Captain von Liebenau, one of the aides-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Germany. Their arrival was speedily followed by that of the Duke of Manchester, Sir Charles Ellice, the Quartermaster-General, Major von Schroetter, the Military Attaché to the Imperial North German Embassy, and other officers. At 25 minutes past four the Crown Prince and the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General Probyn, V.C., and Colonel Kingscote, drove up to the entrance in an open carriage, and having alighted, passed on to the platform. The Prince of Wales wore the undress uniform of a general in the British army; the Crown Prince wore the helmet, blue frockcoat, white breeches, and long boots, which constitute the "half dress" uniform of his own regiment, the 2nd Pomeranian Cuirassiers. The saloon carriage, which formed the centre of the special train, conveyed the whole party, for the officers proceeding to the scene of action were courteously desired to share it with their Royal Highnesses. Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge had been expected, but was prevented by indisposition from accompanying his distinguished relatives; and General Sir Charles Staveley, who also was expected to be a member of the party, was not at the station when the train left.

Fifty minutes was the time allowed for the journey from Waterloo to the North Camp station, and the train, which was in charge of Mr. Verrender, traffic manager of the South Western Railway, kept its time, as every right-minded and self-respecting train should. As it whirled across the moorland of Ashvale, there was visible in the fresh early sunshine, which was slowly dissipating the night fog, a battery of artillery wending its way to its appointed position. For in Aldershot Camp, as with the passengers by the train, "up in the morning early" had been the motto acted up to with prompt sprightliness. Reveillée had been sounded by some regiments so early as midnight, for the operations were to commence at six, and some portions of the force had nearly ten miles to march to get into their initial position. The authorities at Aldershot have been warned by somewhat stern admonition that it is dangerous to march and manœuvre troops in the full blaze of the semi-tropical heat of the present weather; and ever since the field day of last week, at which the Queen was present, all work is done in the comparative coolness of the early morning. There were waiting for the Royal visitors on the platform of the North Camp station the staff of the Army [illegible] at present engaged in the summer manœuvres—General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., with his aides-de-camp, Captains Corkran, Barton, Knollys, and FitzGeorge, and Lieutenant the Hon. W. J. Stewart; Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Gamble, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Crealock Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Baker Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, &c. After some refreshments had been partaken of, the party, which was here joined by General Baron von Codolitch, the Austrian military attaché, took horse and rode away by a private road under the pleasant shade of umbrageous trees, and past glimpses of water gleaming in the sunlight, up the gradual ascent which leads to the plateau that forms the summit of the Fox hills. For the slopes and spurs of this range, already become historical in the short annals of our peace manœuvres, were again to be the scene of another well-contrived and strictly-contested combat.

The field state showed that the total force on the ground was 18,770 men. The First Division, commanded by Major General Smith, C.B., comprising Colonel Sayer's Hussar brigade of cavalry, and the three infantry brigades commanded respectively by Major-General Erskine, C.B., Colonel Thesiger, C.B., and Colonel Anderson, and having a total strength of 8,558 men, constituted the defending force. The Second Division, under the command of Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, C.B., was made up of Colonel Bateson's cavalry brigade, the three brigades of regular infantry, commanded respectively by Colonel the Hon'ble P. Feilding, C.B., Colonel Bingham, C.B., and Colonel Ross; and a brigade of four militia regiments under the command of Major-General Herbert, C.B. Prince Edward's Division was the attacking force, and it had in the field a strength of 10,212 men; the militia brigade, which accounted for the discrepancy in numbers between the two divisions, having been given to Prince Edward as a compensation for the commanding strength of the position held by the defending force. The general idea was by no means complicated. Prince Edward was taken as advancing from Woking across the valley, with intent to seize Aldershot camp; his outposts standing, at six A.M., to the eastward of the boundary formed by the road running north and south along the valley through Pirbright Clasford Common, and on to Busby Hill. Right in his path rose the abrupt elevation of the Foxhill, with its peculiar contour of bold bluffs, serrated by deeply indented hollows, its swelling lower features gradually merging in the valley below, and on the plateau of its summit constituting a military possession of almost unique strength when held by a sufficiently strong force. This plateau was the alloted initial position of General Smyth's defending force, whose effort it was to be to baulk Prince Edward's attempt on Aldershot; and the outposts of the defence, prior to the commencement of the operations, were allowed to hold a line thrown forward into the valley beyond the base of the lower features of the Foxhill. The battle of yesterday morning was, as regards idea and initial dispositions, a repetition of the memorable day on which Lysons, creeping up the ravine from Pirbright, suddenly flashed out on Staveley's left flank, and sent it back, crushed and staggering, upon his astonished centre. To one at least of the Royal personages present the whole ground and more especially the bluff on the south of the Woking-Farnborough road, was quite familiar; the staff of the Army Corps know every tuft and tree throughout its area.

The Princes and the staff, crossing the plateau, where Smyth's main body was already in position, rode down by the road already referred to into the valley beyond. At the foot of the hill were passed Smyth's infantry outposts, judiciously, if somewhat timidly, placed, and beyond up to the boundary line Colonel Sayer covered the front with strong detachments from all the three regiments of his cavalry brigade. The work of forming a screen was well and intelligently performed; the boundary line prevented his troopers from acting also as the eyes and ears of the army to which they belonged. As the cavalcade was riding at a rapid pace further into the valley, a trooper galloping past cannoned with great impetuosity against the Prince of Wales's horse, hurling it with its rider to the ground. But his Royal Highness was no sooner down than he was up again, providentially none the worse for the fall, save by the loss of a spur; and before more than the few in his immediate neighbourbood knew anything of the accident, his Royal Highness had mounted and was cantering by the Crown Prince's side as if nothing had happened. Before this the signal to begin firing had commenced, and there came darting through the underwood the skirmishers of Bingham's leading regiment eager to drive in the cavalry of the defence. A dropping fire began here and soon became keener; but the din of firing to the northward told that Prince Edward had pushed his right forward from Pirbright earlier and more resolutely than elsewhere along his front. At the cross roads in the valley the staff made a long halt, watching Prince Edward's central column advancing along the road from Woking. Behind Bingham's brigade came the militia regiments, scarcely up to Landwehr form, yet of by no means bad, although rather unequal physique, and evincing already very satisfactory evidences of General Herbert's assiduous training. Thus early it was possible to hazard a guess at Prince Edward's plan of attack. Probably the demonstration of Ross's Brigade on his right was a feint, to distract the attention of the defence, while he was getting Bingham's Brigade with the militia in support, into position for a strong effort to force Smith's centre at the dead angle which occurs about the middle of the blunt and roughly-defined salient which must constitute the front of the defensive position; while to hold Thesiger, whose brigade formed Smith's right, the Guards should develop a brisk attack in line with and touching Bingham's left. It was clear, at all events, that the chief present interest centred on Ross's demonstration on the Pirbright front; and the Staff, galloping back on to the Fox Hill, rode along the plateau northward towards the left of Smith's position. This was held by Colonel Anderson's Brigade of Highlanders and Riflemen, which was deployed along the crest of the plateau, the regiments lying down and placidly watching the upward advance of Ross's Brigade against them, while from their exposed position, which they quite needlessly occupied, they formed eligible targets for the artillery of the right attack, which played upon them steadily. They would have been out of harm's way fifty yards behind the crest, and one might well have expected that skirmishers on the slope might have been contesting the advance of the enemy; but the brigade was allowed to remain supine, as well in the face of an attack and under fire as when it became apparent that Ross had no intention of pushing up to close quarters—a discovery which ought to have given the hint for a resolute counter-attack that would have materially complicated Prince Edward's arrangements for attacking in force and with resolution the centre of the defence. As it was, this latter attack was plainly becoming developed more fiercely every moment. There came on the light wind the sound of heavy volley firing about the spurs of the Black Hill, away to the southward, and Erskine, whose brigade constituted General Smith's centre, was clearly seriously engaged. The struggle here was very arduous, and lasted for some time; but Erskine stoutly held his own. He had the 23rd Fusiliers of his own brigade in reserve, and Thesiger had been able to spare him a regiment, the 15th, which was also held in reserve, ready to come into action if Erskine's first line should be over hardly pressed. Thesiger, meanwhile, was but lightly engaged, Colonel Feilding's Brigade of Guards and Fusiliers not yet having got at him in force.

It was now nearly nine o'clock, and although the heat was increasing, the fighting was only just beginning to get interesting. Neither side could be said to have much advantage, but elements of weakness in the condition of the defence were to be discerned, owing to the inadequacy of that force to the front which it was necessary for it to occupy. Suddenly the bugles sounded "Cease firing," to the dissatisfaction of all who were intelligently interested in the solution of the problem which was being worked out. It appeared that the "cease fire" was intended to have only partial application, and that it had been sounded merely to correct some infringement on ground that was forbidden. It is needless to enter into details; but it seemed that there was a general misunderstanding, and it must be said that subsequent events did little to remedy that misunderstanding, or to dissipate the fog of bewilderment in which thenceforth everything and everybody were enveloped. What is certain is this, that Feilding's Brigade of Guards and Fusiliers, the 101st leading, pushed impetuously up the steeps of the Black Hill, boring Erskine backwards until it had gained a footing on the plateau. The Crown Prince watched this spirited onslaught from a position in the midst of it, and it was at least impossible for him or any one else to note any want of readiness to expose themselves on the part of the men of the attacking force, or any parsimony in their expenditure of ammunition. But, notwithstanding valorous exposure and profuse cartridge-burning, Colonel Feilding's Brigade, although it had got unquestionable foothold on the plateau, did not seem able to achieve more in the face of the stout resistance offered by Erskine. Smyth's centre it is true, had to do all that it knew to hold its own, but it was holding its own. But meanwhile mischief, swift and decisive, was being inflicted on his right. Anderson, still supine in his attitudes of the strictest and least enterprising defensive, had allowed his brigade to lose touch of Erskine's as the latter concentrated somewhat owing to the pressure on its front. There came thus to yawn a gap in the front of the defence, and the chance was seen and swiftly taken advantage of by a sagacious and acute observer. Herbert sent his militiamen dashing up the slope into the gap, and won it, driving off a handful of the 78th, whose ammunition was expended, and forestalling the effort made to retrieve the situation by Shadwell's half battalion of Welsh Fusiliers. It remained only for Herbert to push the wedge home to cut off Anderson's Brigade altogether; and when the connection between it and Smyth's centre should have thus been severed, no man could entertain a doubt as to Anderson's fate, for Ross, realising the position of affairs, had re-assumed the offensive, and was co-operating strenuously with Herbert. At this crisis the "cease fire" finally sounded, and the fighting termin[illegible], with the advantage left, as seems the inevitable conclusion, in the hands of the attacking force; and this notwithstanding a counter attack, in which Thesiger had enterprisingly embarked, on Prince Edward's left flank.

It cannot be said that in a tactical sense the Army Corps showed to great advantage in the presence of a critic so distinguished and experienced. Among the most apparent unfavourable features were the lack of enterprise on the part of the brigadier in charge of Smyth's left, an insufficient use of artillery by both parties, and the indefiniteness in the explanation of the conditions, which resulted in the confusion above referred to. Among the more favourable features were the growing absence of woodenness and the marked improvement in intelligent acceptance of responsibility on the part of regimental officers, the increased deftness of the rank and file as individual fighting men in loose formation, and the workability, to coin a word, of the Militia, who were able to utilise the chance which Herbert saw offer, and who thus in effect won the battle.

The march-past followed as soon as the troops could be brought together on the level plateau. The Crown Prince, in virtue of his rank of Field-Marshal, took the salute, the Prince of Wales being on his left hand and Sir Hope Grant, after marching past, on his right. No better marching past was ever seen at Aldershot than that of the 14th Hussars, the dressing of whose strong squadron was admirably maintained. The Highland Brigade headed the infantry of the 1st Division. Their tartans waving, the 78th moved with springing step over the well-accustomed heather to the strains of those pipes which the beleagured of Lucknow heard as the Ross-shire men struggled through the hell-fire of bullets up to the Bailly Guard Gate. Behind them follow not less majestically the 79th, sharers in Egyptian glory with the gallant Black Watch. To the Scots succeed the Welsh Fusiliers, their colours ragged with the bullet holes of the Alma—those glorious colours under which four officers went down in succession, those colours which Luke O'Connor took from the hand of the dead Anstruther and bore onward to victory. There is no lack here of historic regiments, just as there is no lack of soldierly marching. Nor has Andrew's famous old horse battery deteriorated in the hands of Stirling. In ponderous stateliness come on the Life Guards—massive troopers mounted on massive troopers—a regiment over which neither the Prussian Guard Cuirassiers, nor even the famous Garde du Corps itself can claim any superiority. And behind the horsemen come the Grenadier Guards, the oldest regiment in Europe—a regiment which, from the fight at Tangiers, over two centuries ago, down to Sevastopol, within our own memory, has always done its duty as beseemed its proud position. Not less memorable is the history of the Coldstreams, who follow the Grenadiers, now, as always, worthy brothers in arms. The 101st tramp past with a sturdy vigour which betokens the capacity of the regiment to repeat its famous exploit of the forced march from Dugshaye, near Simla, down to Delhi in the mutiny time—the sensational march of white troops in India. Nor has the 101st a reputation for maching alone; if the trenches of Delhi brought it the soubriquet of the "Dirty Shirts," it brought it also credit for valour and endurance second to no regiment in the service. Behind them comes yet another Fusilier corps, the 21st, the oldest Fusilier regiment in the service, for it was a regiment on the Scottish establishment before the 7th were raised. The rear was brought up by Herbert's militiamen, who marched past very well indeed, and who thus appear for the first time to have lost that depressed and apologetic aspect which was wont to characterise them. Some rudimentary attempt seems now to fit their clothing, which is newer and brighter than it used to be; and the phenomenon of a militiaman taking some pride in himself, seems no longer a wild impossibility. It is understood that, on its conclusion, the Crown Prince expressed his opinion of the marching past in very favourable terms: and that he spoke very highly of the style, breeding, and condition of the cavalry and artillery horses. Good as the latter are, the 16-pounder teams were "done to a turn" before the day was over, and there may be some ground for the opinion that the wheelers are too light.

The march past terminated at half-past ten o'clock, and the Princes, with their suites, rode straight into the North Camp, where they honoured the officers of the 7th Hussars with their presence at breakfast. The special train left the North Camp on its return journey at about one o'clock, and reached London about an hour later.—*Daily News.*

88° IN THE SHADE.

(By a Humble Householder.)

HAIL, Perspiration! Thou, whose gracious drops,
From 'neath my hat, adown my whiskers roll,
Leaving a reddened and a dirty rim
About my manly and exuding brow.
Now to my fervent back firmly adheres
That portion of my vesture termed my shirt;
And from my gloves, reduced to pleasant pulp,
My hands receive the imprint of the dye.
Now, in my patent leathers (hitherto
Too large), my swelling feet gigantic throb;
The whiles my best black West of England coat
Is thickly powdered with the decent dust;
Till, walking in some shady, cool retreat,
The spirting, squirting hydrostatic van
Sprinkles (and spoils) my pants, and quick converts
The arid asphalt to a greasy slide.
How pleasant then to feel within my grasp
The moistening and mottled palm of Smith,
And part with sixpences for cooling drinks
For Smith and for Smith's friend! Now is the time
When, with excited eye and lolling tongue,
Along the street careers the frequent cur,
And Hydrophobia lurks in every lane.
Comes now the blue-bottle with blithesome buzz,
And to corruption turns our leg of lamp,
What time the greedy and sore struggling fly
The oily butter chooses for his lair,
While round our nose careers the pleasant wasp.
And haply, toward the sultry afternoon,
The busy housewife, trembling in her shoes,
With hearthrug covers up the shining grate,
And, while the thunderstorm is passing by,
In the coal-cellar hides her timid head.
Then to the theatre, where, ere played out
The piece we much desired to have seen,
The close, gas-heated air affects the loved
Wife of our bosom that she straightway faints.
So home to Camberwell by half-past nine—
(And four-and-sixpence for a four-wheeled cab).
But what of night? Then beetles blithely swarm
In kitchens back; then squeaks and eke mol-rows
The necessary cat. With stealthy step,
Through the low casement, left ajar for air,
To grasp plate-baskets genial burglars stalk.
The while ourselves in restless slumber toss'd,
And hovered over by the murmurous gnat,
Discarding blankets, struggling with the sheets,
Dream of a swimming match in boiling oil!
O, Summer! glorious Summer! Go it, Summer!

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I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
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TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS
IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.
FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.
AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.
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THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
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ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN EDWARD BODGER was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our House from 1st January 1874.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
London, 10th July 1874.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.
C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the supply of Three Hundred Tons of the best Hartley's or Wallsend's English STEAM COALS, for the SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY at KIRKEE, will be received on the 17th August 1874 at the Office of the Undersigned.
The Three Hundred Tons must be delivered at this Factory on or before the 12th September 1874.
The person tendering should state in his Tender whether he is going to supply Hartley's or Wallsend's Steam Coals.
Further particulars as regard deposits, &c., may be learnt, on application to the Undersigned, at his office, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) or to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.
A. J. WAKE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.
3 *per cent. only deducted.*
No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.
Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturday.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.
Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.
Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.
Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.
Of the balance (after paying expenses).
The Winner to take two-thirds.
The 2nd Horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd Horse „ one-twelfth.
To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree*, on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.
First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.
Remittances on *Rawal Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta*, or *Bombay*, will be taken.
Applications and Remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.
Care of
SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Undersigned having received the following Requisition from certain Shareholders in the above Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS be CALLED for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—
"That the power given to the Directors on the 1st instant to sell a certain portion of the Company's property be, and is, hereby rescinded,"
NOTICE is hereby given, that such MEETING will be HELD accordingly at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, 15th instant at 2 P.M.
By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th August 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 1st instant, viz.:—
I. That the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily.
II. That Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, John Dixon, Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody, Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Esqs., be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 to be divided rateably amongst them.
III. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 and to be called the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Twenty-five Lacs divided in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 625 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, including all the rights, credits, business and good-will of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration, for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 4,000 Shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 4,000 Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share of Rs. 2,500 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive Four Shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share of Rs. 2,500 held by him at the date of the said sale in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company; and so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every quarter share of Rs. 625 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive One Share of Rs. 625 fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Quarter Share of Rs. 625 held by him at the date of the said sale in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company. That the said sale, transfer, and assignment to the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made subject to and do provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and engagements of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company existing at the date of the said sale.
IV. That the said Liquidators do have all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866 to Liquidators.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd August 1874.
P. S.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, can be seen at the Office of the Company from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS,
OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE
AND
PURITY.
QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, „ 6 and 6-8 „
GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
CHABLIS, SAUTERNES
BURGUNDY.
ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.
FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.
THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—
Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.
And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.
HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.
Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.
Orders respectfully solicited.
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HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
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INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,
BEGS to invite the attention of LAD[illegible] GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Ca[illegible] Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furnit[illegible] room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, M[illegible] &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's [illegible] Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Trav[illegible] Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes [illegible]
ENAMELLED PIERS, in be[illegible] Looking-glasses, mahogany an[illegible]
ENGLISH PERAMBULA[illegible] Wooden and Tin Tubs fo[illegible] Tubs and Cans.
CARRIAGE and [illegible] Round Hanging Glo[illegible] Gl bes, plated and bro[illegible] Globes, Pictures in fra[illegible] and description.
MILLINERY.—Ladies' H[illegible] Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Child[illegible] Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillo[illegible] Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, [illegible] Scents, Children's Toys, Sweet[illegible] Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Childre[illegible]
CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, [illegible] Electro plated Icepitchers, and o[illegible] Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and W[illegible]
CRETONNES, CHINTZ, RE[illegible] plain and flowered, of all colours [illegible] Cords, silk and woollen, for furn[illegible] Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpe[illegible] in sets.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNE[illegible] &c., Feather Pillows, large China F[illegible] Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs [illegible]
RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, [illegible] oval shaped.
JUST RECEIVED, by s.s. ARIE[illegible] Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Bed[illegible] clining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing[illegible] all sizes.
J. N. further begs to state that he would be [illegible] orders for making furniture of every and any de[illegible] according to any kind of pattern sent to him with ins[illegible]
J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish [illegible] carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the resi[illegible] Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.
The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with thr[illegible] this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establish[illegible] Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European [illegible] and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of [illegible] the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes [illegible] tyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J.N. hopes for [illegible] tinuance of their kind support.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11	8	13	0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8	0	9	0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.
N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,
as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unqualled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.
COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight
COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,
for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.
To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from
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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
The following are specially adapted for India:—
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial..................£4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped.................. 6 6
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).
[illegible]ent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes.................. 21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
A Warranty is given with each Watch.
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
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Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.........."Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

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